BRAVE CANADIANS! Do you love freedom? I know you do. Do you hate oppression? Who dare deny it? Then buckle on your armour, and put down the villains who oppress and enslave our country.

Canadian Declaration of Independence, 1837

NEW CANADA

VOL. 2, NO. 3 15¢ JUNE 1971

Popular pressure to force Imperialist Esso retreat

TORONTO—May 27 saw an important victory for the Canadian and Quebecois peoples in their common struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Imperialist Esso Oil company, a multi-billion dollar cornerstone of the notorious Rockefeller empire, was forced to back down from its refusal to permit the publication of drawings by Canada's famous historical artist C. W. Jefferys in the English edition of Leandre Bergeron's Petit manuel d'histoire du Quebec, soon to appear as The History of Quebec: A Patriote's Handbook.

Immediately following protests in 13 cities in the two nations, representatives of U.S.-owned Imperialist Esso agreed in principle that drawings they own by C. W. Jefferys could be used by New Canada Publications (publishers of the *New Canada* newspaper) in Bergeron's book.

No sooner had the delegation left the office than the imperialists began searching for a back door out.

At 3:30 in the afternoon, Charlton told a Toronto *Globe and Mail* reporter that he had "no comment" on the results of the meeting with protesters.

At the same time in Halifax, a Mr. Hauser, the local branch-plant manager who had phoned Toronto to ascertain the company position, told demonstrators that Imperial Oil's refusal to release the drawings was "by no means final."

Later that evening, however, after Charlton had time to consult with his superiors, he phoned United Press International to inform them that there was no agreement and no meeting set.

By Friday morning, Charlton was telling the media that there might be an agreement. As we go to press, a meeting is set—and we will see the results.

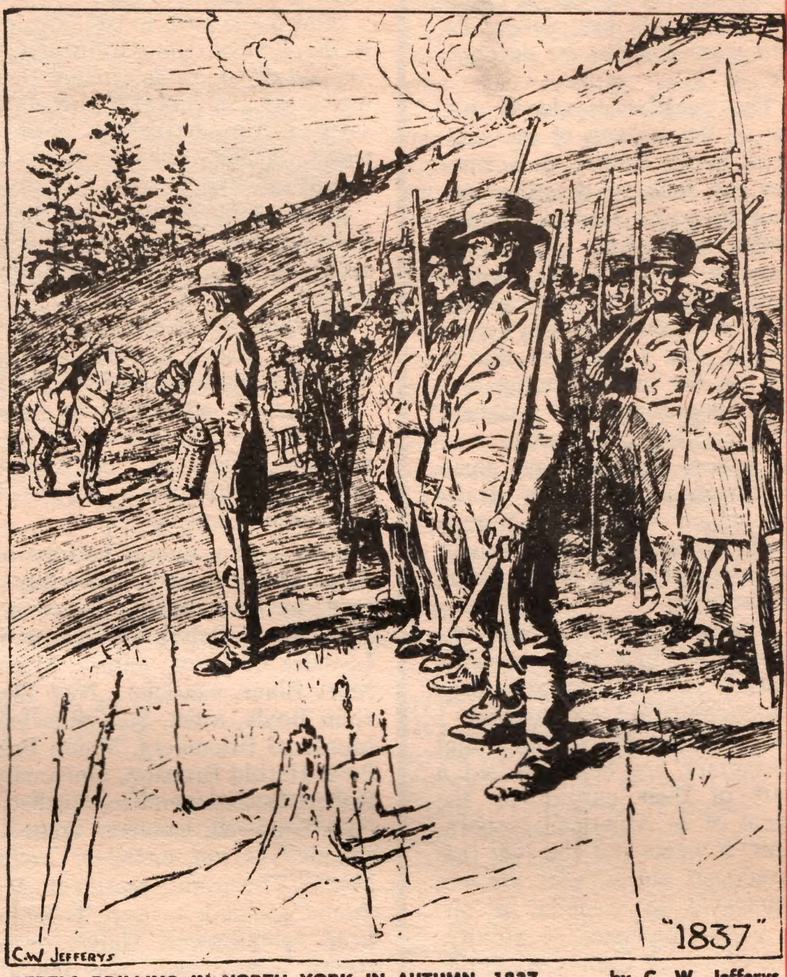
One month earlier to the day, April 27, the battle against Imperialist Esso was launched at Toronto's Fort York. On that day, members and friends of the Canadian Liberation Movement thoroughly disrupted a celebration of the burning of York by U.S. troops in 1813 (see story page 11).

The prime target of the action was Dr. J. H. Mathis, a vice-president of Imperialist Esso and an American citizen who fled into the officers mess when faced with militant actions backing up the demand to immediately release the Jefferys drawings to the Canadian people.

Next the CLM took the struggle to Esso headquarters on St. Clair Ave. W. in Toronto. They picketed the offices, demanding that the *Imperialist Essobee Oil Co.* return the Jefferys drawings to the Canadian

See Esso page 11

THIS IS WHAT IMPERIALIST ESSO DOESN'T WANT YOU TO SEE.



REBELS DRILLING IN NORTH YORK IN AUTUMN, 1837 — by C. W. Jefferys

United struggle in two nations

Actions against Imperialist Esso in 13 cities

Rising opposition of Canadians and Québécois to Imperialist Esso's attempt to censor Canadian History forced the company to back down from its refusal to release drawings by C. W. Jefferys to New Canada Publications for use in *The History of Quebec.*

● *In Halifax* demonstrators picketing Esso made two incursions into the offices. Led by Prof. Reeshar Gool, chairman of the Political Science Department of the University of Prince Edward Island, seven of them went to see Mr. Hauser, branch-plant manager, who had no comment at 12:30 (11:30 a.m. Toronto time).

When they returned at 4:30, after leafletting in front of the office, they met again with Hauser and a certain Mr. Hancox who said, "The position Imperial Oil has taken is by no means final." This was said at about 3:30 Toronto time which means Hancox had phoned Charlton and heard about the agreement.

● *In Charlottetown,* demonstrators picketed Esso offices and distributed leaflets. Led by Milton Acorn, Canada's peoples' poet, they presented The Open Letter to the manager of the office who said he'd phone Toronto to find out the company position on release of the drawings.

● *In St. Catharines* demonstrators led by John Boyle of CAR distributed a thousand leaflets to people downtown. Most people recognized the drawings by C. W. Jefferys (one of which was on the leaflet) and were outraged that a U.S. company controlled them. Three people joined demonstrators on the spot and a GM worker asked for handbills to

See page 5

Toronto demonstrators demand release of Jefferys' drawings.

Continues fight for Canadian unions

Ralph Ellis defies Labour Council, challenges U.S. union goons

HAMILTON—Ralph Ellis, an executive member of the Hamilton Can Workers Union (CLC) and a delegate to the Hamilton District Labour Council, has been threatened with charges for advocating Canadian unionism.

"A Canadian citizen, living in Canada, is being charged by American unions for promoting Canadian unions in his own country," Brother Ellis said today, "and I have no intention of giving up the fight."

As Chairman of the Hamilton Committee for Canadian Unions, Ralph Ellis has long championed the cause of Canadian unionism in Hamilton, passing out leaflets, speaking on local radio and organizing support. He has especially been a thorn in the side of the Steelworker dominated Hamilton District Labour Council, exposing their underhanded dealings (notably their scab housing project) and voicing the out-

See Ellis page 9

National Committee endorses 85% Quota

MONTREAL—The National Committee for the Canadianization of Canadian Universities (NCCCU) threw its support behind the 85% Canadian Quota Compaign at its symposium here at Loyola College on May 14 and 15.

The National Committee, one of the very first groups to raise the problem of the "Americanization" of our universities, is made up of university professors and students from across the country. They voted overwhelmingly to endorse the quota, because as many of them put it, "It's the only campaign that's taken the struggle for Canadian Universities to the people."

In endorsing the quota, the National Committee has followed the lead of the Canadian Liberation Movement which initiated it, the Council of Canadian Unions whose endorsation launched the campaign and many other persons and organizations including the Lakehead University Alma Mater Society and the Notre Dame University Students' Council.

BACKED IMPERIAL OIL STRUGGLE

The symposium also went on record as backing a letter to W. O. Twaits, chairman of Imperial Oil Co., condemning Imperial Esso's refusal to allow publication of drawings by the great Canadian historical artist C. W. Jefferys in Léandre Bergeron's *The History of Quebec: A Patriote's Handbook.*

Both these motions were put forward by the Committee for the 85% Canadian Quota with delegates attending the conference from Ottawa, Toronto and Waterloo.

The two-day symposium considered such crises in Canadian culture as book publishing, curriculum and the Canada Council as well as the unemployment crisis among Canadian teachers and graduate students.

The Committee held its first meeting in May, 1969 at Sir George Williams University. It was here that university teachers like Hugh McLennan, Henry Beisel, Antonio Gualtierie, Gaston Laurion and Louis Dudek, put forward the problem of the "Americanization" of our universities—incurring the hatred and ridicule of many academics across the country. They were responding to the now famous struggle of Robin Mathews and James Steele to bring the question before the Carleton Faculty Association late in 1968.

These men were attacked as "Hitlerites" and "fascists" by academic apologists for daring to say that Canadian universities should serve the Canadian people. But as their opponents grew shriller, the Committee grew stronger because many Canadians, students and working people, saw that what they said was right. Earlier this year, the committee came out

See Quota page 9

INSIDE *the NDP Convention ...* pages 6 & 7

Letters, signatures from across the country

Demand release of drawings to NEW CANADA

Dear Mr. Twaits.

I have recently been informed of the refusal of your company to permit drawings by C. W. Jefferys to be published in the English edition of Léandre Bergeron's best seller, *Le petit manuel d'histoire du Québec*.

The question is clearly not one of the content of the Bergeron book. Rather, it is whether the Jefferys' drawings are available to be used by various groups and people in Canada. I am not aware of the specific terms under which the drawings came into your company's possession, but I am sure that it was on the understanding that they would not be withheld from legitimate Canadian use. All school children have some familiarity with Jefferys' drawing which appear in history books. Surely that policy should be extended to the history book in question.

The issue is made more complex by the fact that your company is a subsidiary of a large American-based corporation. I find it staggering to think that Canadians are being denied a part of their culture by the agent of an American corporation. It bears out the fact that American subsidiaries are not interested in Canada at all: they are interested in stultifying efforts by Canadians to discover what we are all about.

I trust that your company will release the drawings in question without delay.

Yours very truly,
John Sewell,
Alderman—Ward 7.

Dear Mr. Twaits·

It has come to my attention that Imperial Oil, through W. G. Charlton, has refused permission for the use of certain C. W. Jefferys drawings in an English-language version of Léandre Bergeron's book, *The History of Quebec*. I write, as a concerned citizen, to say that I feel this decision is wrong.

My view is that Imperial Oil holds Jefferys' work in trust as part of the country's cultural heritage, and that it should make this work available to all the people of the country without discrimination.

Mr. Charlton gives his reason for withholding the material thus:

"We do not feel we can make prints available for documents that expouse a particular political or social philosophy . . ."

In my opinion this statement is at best naive. On many occasions Imperial Oil has made the same drawings available for books, lectures and articles, *all* of which, in one way or another espouse particular political or social philosophies — there is no way to teach or explain history without setting the facts within a point of view, as historians and history teachers will readily acknowledge. Mr. Charlton's stand thus amounts not to a matter of principle but to an act of discrimination against one book or one viewpoint.

My hope is that Imperial Oil, recognizing its responsibilities in this matter, will reverse this unfortunate decision and thereby set a useful precedent for the future handling of Jeferys' material.

Sincerely,
Robert Fulford.
editor Saturday Night

An Open Letter To W. O. Twaits Chairman of the Board, Imperial Oil

Your refusal to allow the publication of C. W. Jefferys' historical drawings in *The History of Québec: A Patriote's Handbook* is a national insult.

This book, soon to be published by New Canada Publications, is the English translation of Quebec's No. 1 best-seller, *Petit manuel d'histoire du Québec* by Léandre Bergeron. In a country where sales of 5,000 copies constitutes a best-seller, this book's sales of over 60,000 copies in only seven months makes it a true publishing phenomenon—and conclusively shows the high regard in which it is held by the people of Quebec.

C. W. Jefferys' drawings are part of the national heritage of the Canadian people. Because of their unparalleled scope and accuracy, they are included in the majority of Canadian history books.

It was precisely for these reasons that the Jefferys estate made it a condition of its sale of the drawings to your company that they be made available free for use in educational books.

You have attempted to justify your refusal on the flimsy grounds that *The History of Québec* has "a particular political or social philosophy." *All* histories reflect "a particular political or social philosophy"—it's just that some reflect one philosophy and some reflect others.

The History of Québec tells how U.S.-owned companies such as yours control and rob Québec and Canada in a systematic fashion. It is obviously no coincidence that your company is majority-owned by the Standard Oil Company of the USA which is the foundation of the notorious Rockefeller empire that has vast holdings all over the world including about $4 billion here in Canada.

Imperial Oil purchased the C. W. Jefferys drawings with profits made from the Canadian people and is now using them as a means to censor any Canadian history that does not agree with a *certain* particular political or social philosophy; namely that of Imperial Oil.

Your recent actions show that national treasures such as the Jefferys drawings must be removed from the private possession of companies like yours to the National Archives or a public museum where they will be freely available to all of the Canadian people.

As persons deeply concerned about the cultural life and rights of the Canadian people, we demand that Imperial Oil immediately grant to New Canada Publications the right to freely reprint any C. W. Jefferys drawing.

Milton Acorn, poet, Charlottetown
Alma Mater Society, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
Prof. Leslie Armour, University of Waterloo, Waterloo
Prof. Henry Beisel, Sir George Williams University, Montreal
Léandre Bergeron, author, Montreal
Marv Blaur, candidate, New Democratic Party, St. Catharines
John Boyle, artist, St. Catharines
Mordecai Briemberg, Simon Fraser University, Vancouver
Prof. Harold Bronson, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
Robert Burns, member, Quebec National Assembly
Gary Caldwell, lecturer, Trent University, Peterborough
Claude Charron, member, Quebec National Assembly
Michel Chartrand, president, Montreal Council, CNTU
Paul Copeland, lawyer, Toronto
Prof. John Cowan, University of Ottawa, Ottawa
Brenda Cryderman, The Thunder Bay Waffle
Greg Curnoe, artist, London
Gail Dexter, lecturer, Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto
Ralph Ellis, delegate, Hamilton & District Labour Council
Graham Fraser, free-lance writer, Toronto
Dr. Philip Frye, curator, Winnipeg Art Gallery
Bruno Gerrusi, Radio personality, Toronto
Graeme Gibson, novelist, Toronto
Shirley Gibson, general manager, House of Anansi, Toronto
David Godfrey, author, New Press, Toronto
Cy Gonick, member, Manitoba Legislative Assembly, Winnipeg
Gérald Godin, editor, Québec-Presse, Montreal
Prof. Nino Gualtieri, Carleton University, Ottawa
Carol Gudmundson, vice president, NDP, Saskatoon
Fred Gudmundson, organiser, NFU, Saskatoon
Dr. George Haggar, president, Canadian Arab Federation
Larry Haiven, chairman, 85% Canadian Quota Campaign, Tor.
Bruce Hodgins, Trent University, Peterborough
Mel Hurtig, publisher, Edmonton
C. S. Jackson, president, United Electrical Workers, Toronto
Bruce Kidd, sports commentator, Toronto
Prof. Gaston Laurion, Loyola College, Montreal
Dennis Lee, poet, Toronto
René Lévesque, leader, Parti Québécois, Montreal
Dr. Philip London, author, Windsor
Barry Lord, art critic, Ottawa

Prof. A. Lucas, McGill University, Montreal
Prof. Ian Lumsden, York University, Toronto
A. Mayhee, Watson Island Local No. 4, Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada, Prince Rupert, B.C.
Patrick McFadden, free-lance writer, Toronto
Tom McGrath, CBRT&GWU, Vancouver
Prof. Ed Mahood, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon
Dr. Margaret Mahood, psychiatrist, Saskatoon
Prof. Jerry Malzan, University of Waterloo, Waterloo
Prof. Robin Mathews, Carleton University, Ottawa
Dr. Serge Mongeau, Secretary-Treasurer, Mouvement pour la défense des prisonniers politiques Québécois
Montreal Council, Confederation of National Trade Unions
Prof. Stan Munoz, Sir George Williams University, Montreal
National Committee of the Canadianisation of Canadian Universities
New Democratic Party Education Committee, St. Catharines
Jack Nichol, secretary-treasurer, UF&AWU, Vancouver
Prof. Graeme Nicholson, University of Toronto, Toronto
Jacques Parizeau, executive member, Parti Québécois, Montreal
Prof. Pierre Lemieux, University of Ottawa
Prof. John Richards, candidate, NDP, Saskatoon
Joe Rosenblatt, poet, Toronto
Kent Rowley, secretary-treasurer, Council of Canadian Unions, Brantford
Clayton Ruby, lawyer, Toronto
John Sewell, Alderman, Ctiy of Toronto
Prof. Lorenne Smith, University of Toronto, Toronto
Prof. Roma Standefer, York University, Toronto
Prof. James Steele, Carleton University, Ottawa
Mel Swart, candidate, New Democratic Party, Welland
Executive, Local 119, United Auto Workers, St. Catharines.
John Varley, past president, Canadian Student Liberals
Prof. Mel Watkins, University of Toronto, Toronto
Prof. Victor Wightman, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay
Peter Wilson, artist and writer, Toronto
Prof. W. D. Young, chairman, Dept. of Political Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver
Prof. Jacques Yvan-Morin, Université de Montréal, Montreal

Organizations are listed for identification purposes only— except where they are listed separately

Dear Mr. Twaits:

I received today a letter signed by Milton Acorn, Bruce Kidd, Robin Mathews, and Mel Watkins, the main burden of which concerns your refusal to allow the publication of a set of drawings by C. W. Jefferys. While I am not convinced that the tone of the letter is the tone I would have used, I feel compelled to join them in expressing concern about what appears to be a decision on your part to prevent publication of some drawings on the basis of a particular ideological position to which you apparently subscribe.

In view of the importance of the book of which these drawings are apparently an important part, and in view of its wide acceptance throughout the country as an important publication, I find it rather difficult to understand the reasoning observed by your decision. I am sure you would agree that the imposition of political censorship by a state authority must be considered repugnant by all men of good will, is it not true then that political censorship by a private individual is even more repugnant on the same grounds?

As a scholar and a student of Canadian politics, I must urge you to reconsider your decision in view of the principle involved, which is of crucial importance and in view of the fact that in this country at this time, there is such a clear and present need for full information and full dissemination of viewpoints on the province of Quebec that any sequestration of material for whatever reason must be vigorously opposed. Would it not be possible for you to release these drawings to the national archives so that they may be made available for students and for all Canadians concerned about the future of this country. I hope you will reconsider your decision.

Yours sincerely,
Walter D. Young
Chairman, Dept. of Political Science, UBC

Widespread support for the struggle against Imperialist Esso has come from every section of Canadian and Quebec society. Trade unions, working-class leaders, cultural workers, professors, political personalities and groups have all signed the Open Letter to W. O. Twaits. Almost every newspaper, radio station and TV station in the two nations has carried stories of the struggle.

Of all these, only the Toronto Daily Star, mouthpiece of the "Committee for an Indpendent Canada," has yet opposed giving the use of the drawings to New Canada. It is of considerable significance that only the newspaper that has Walter Gordon on its Board of Directors has seen fit to publicly back Imperialist Esso.

On May 19, the Toronto Star ran a slavishly pro-Esso editorial — written by well-known liberal bleeding-heart David Lewis Stein—who is also an avid supporter of the U.S. yippies.

"Beware the Greeks bearing gifts!" This is what the ancient prophetess Cassandra warned the people of Troy when she saw the wooden horse the Greeks had left for a "gift." Canadians in the same vein, should beware the Toronto Star bearing gifts!

NEW CANADA

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Printing by union labour; makeup by volunteer labour

LABOUR FRONT

66 of 69 fishermen back UFAW

Nova Scotia workers denounce 'Canadian' Labour Congress

SYDNEY, N.S.—The Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board has rejected an application by the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union (UFAW) for certification to represent the fishermen at Acadia fisheries—without even requiring a vote.

The UFAW has the overwhelming support of the fishermen, but the Board chose to recognize the scab "Canadian" Food and Allied Workers Union because it had previously signed a voluntary sweetheart agreement with the company.

The Labour Board ruling shows the extent to which the imperialists bend the laws they themselves have made in order to exploit and enslave the Canadian working class. Because of the overwhelming public support for the fishermen's cause, they granted them the right to organize, then turned around and denied them the right to vote for the union of their choice.

Last year, 300 members of the UFAW fought a heroic nine-month strike against the British-owned Acadia and U.S.-owned Booth fisheries to win recognition for their union. These imperialist companies refused to recognize the militant all-Canadian UFAW and said they would sign right up with a union chosen by the U.S.-run "Canadian" Labour Congress.

The "Canadian" Food and Allied Workers Union (CFAWU) is in reality the Canadian branch-plant of the U.S. Meatcutters and Butcherworkermen's "International" Union, a junior brother of the UAW.

In the past few months, this scab union launched raids with the help of the company both on the UFAW locals and the local Canadian Seafood Workers Union, a CLC Canadian affiliate which had long represented the workers in the fish processing plants.

These raiding tactics have been denounced by locals throughout Nova Scotia.

"The regular meeting of local 1064 of the Steelworkers at the Sydney Steel Plant April 6, 1971, directed the executive to condemn in strongest terms the cowardly and disruptive raiding tactics of the CFAWU in the Straight of Canso area. The opinion of the meeting was that every acceptable principle of democratic unionism is being violated by elements of the CLC whose sole and obvious aim is the thwarting of the Nova Scotia fishermen in their hard-fought efforts to belong to the union of their choice. That union beyond question being the UFAW. The travesty of the closed shop and the bizarre spectacle of the fish manager posing openly and brazenly as its staunchest defender even to the point of fiiring all the workers disagreeing was particularly noted by the meeting."

The CLC has turned a deaf ear to this and other protests providing an excellent example of the CLC idea of unity — everyone should belong to an American union.

After the CFAWU signed its sweetheart agreement with Acadia on March 19, 42 fishermen were fired for refusing to join the scab U.S. union. The company brought in fishermen from Newfoundland to take their jobs. But as soon as they arived and saw that they were being used to break the Canadian union, the Newfoundland trawlermen showed their solidarity with the fishermen's just struggle and refused to work for the imperialists. They turned around and went back home. Fish plant workers have also been fired for refusing to join the CFAWU.

The fishermen's struggle to be represented by the union of their choice has been waged in an atmosphere of bitter class strife, rabid red-baiting, near starvation and semi-martial law which led to a partial general strike by tens of thousands of Nova Scotia workers in their support last year

Despite the backroom manipulation of the imperialist companies and their stooges in the "Canadian" Labour Congress and on the Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board, this just struggle is bound to succeed because it has the massive and principled support of the working class.

However, success is being jeopardized by the defensive strategy promoted by the leadership of the UFAW. While all these atrocities have been committed against their union by the CLC and its U.S. affiliates, the UFAW leadership has been going cap-in-hand to beg the CLC to admit them into the "House of Labour."

Of course, the CLC has no intention of admitting this independent Canadian union into its ranks. And now, by sanctioning a U.S. union raid against one of its own longstanding affiliates the Canadian Seafood Workers, the CLC has made it perfectly clear that it's not interested in having *any* Canadian unions in the Nova Scotia fishing industry.

It's time the UFAW leadership rejected its bankrupt policy of trying to unite with enemies and took the step of uniting with their real brothers, the independent Canadian unions and the anti-imperialist membership of the U.S. unions—to build a strong and united rank-and-file controlled Canadian union movement.

**The heroic struggle of the Nova Scotia fishermen and the UFAW is a story that must be known across this land.* NEW CANADA *has been reporting this historic anti-imperialist struggle for the past year. If you or your friends have missed past issues of* NEW CANADA *and want to know the full background on the fishermen's fight, just send 50¢ (to cover costs) to* NEW CANADA *and we will be pleased to send you Vol 1, Nos. 4 and 6; Vol. 2, Nos. 1 and 2.*

FISHERIES COUNCIL OF CANADA
CONSEIL CANADIEN DES
Re-hire the fired Nova Scotia Fishermen
The Canadian Union of their choice
STOP CLC

CLM pickets Fisheries Council

OTTAWA — Members of the Canadian Liberation Movement, friends from the Ottawa Union of Tenants, some anti-imperialist Wafflers and Carleton Professor Robin Mathews picketed the conference of the "Fisheries Council of Canada" here on May 5 demanding that one of its members, Acadia Fisheries, rehire 80 Nova Scotia fishermen it fired for refusing to join a U.S. union.

Demonstrators entered the meeting to press their demands and denounce the companies for preventing the fishermen from joining the union of their choice, the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union.

Actually, no less than one in three of the delegates to the Fisheries Council—88 out of 265—were fishing company executives from the U.S., while many more were local stooges of U.S. firms.

The CLM distributed a leaflet exposing two of the worst of them, Acadia (British) and Booth (American) Fisheries. These are the two exploiters that have refused to deal with the militant Canadian union of the fishermen's choice, the UFAWU. Yet they hastened to recognize a U.S.-controlled company union, the "Canadian" Food and Allied Workers (CFAWU) which is a colonial appendage of the Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen—headquarters in Chicago.

The arch-enemy of the UFAWU is B.C. Packers, owned by that infamous British imperialist Garfield Weston. Twelve bosses represented B.C. Packers at the convention, and the chairman E. L. Harrison was yet another one.

Harrison got the CN railway police to eject a group of the demonstrators when they tried to confront the meeting with the CLM demands.

Again and again the trawlermen of Canso Straits have shown that the UFAWU is the union they want. As recently as May 3, a citizen's committee from Halifax conducted an independent poll and found that 66 out of 69 support the militant Canadian UFAWU.

Yet in the five days before the Council met the U.S.-lackey "Canadian" Labour Congress showed its utter servility by frantically churning out no fewer than three press releases in favour of the American union the men don't want.

No mention here of the 80 fishermen who have been fired! Instead, the CLC releases attack the Halifax citizens' committee for daring to get their statistics straight from the workers.

"The CFAW has a totally autonomous structure in Canada," claims CLC boss Donald MacDonald. Strange, then, that in none of the three releases is the name of the Meatcutters even mentioned!

In complete opposition to this every-other-day CLC pack of lies, the CLM leaflet at the demonstration demanded:

- ● that Acadia fisheries rehire with full back pay the 80-odd fishermen whom they have fired for refusing to accept the sell-out American CFAWU contract;
- ● that Acadia and Booth recognize the UFAWU as the union chosen by the fishermen, and repudiate their sweetheart contract with the Chicago Meatcutters' stooges.

The Council's response, however, was one of disdain for the interests of Canadian workers.

Both Harrison and Booth Fisheries' boss Charlie Gordon (from Portsmouth, New Hampshire) refused to meet CLM members and other demonstrators in a live radio interview that had been offered by sympathetic radio reporters.

Of course the Canadian people understand full well these imperialist agents' desire for silence. For what these oppressors are really afraid of hearing is the mounting roar of anti-imperialist rage that will one day soon drive all of them out of Canada.

Layoffs at ACME

TORONTO — Acme Screw and Gear is in the process of laying off 500 of 850 production workers at the rate of 20 or 30 a week. The company which produces gears, transmissions and shock absorbers mostly for the American market, threatened to close down last January in order to provoke a strike. The United Autoworkers of America went right along, called a strike then signed a sell-out agreement that guaranteed an 18-month wage freeze and the 500 layoffs (See NEW CANADA, *March, 1971). Here's how the situation looks to the workers now, four months later.*

By an AUTO WORKER

As long as Canadians at Acme Screw and Gear and as far as that goes all other so-called "international" unions are controlled by the Americans, Canadians are doing nothing but acting like sheep and they're going to continue to be fleeced like sheep.

What can we say of a country whose defenses, industry, exports and unions are controlled by another country, shall we call it Czechoslovakia or shall we call it Canada?

The UAW (which is nothing but a U.S. collection agency) rides on your back with one hand over your eyes and the other in your pocket. All they (and the capitalist companies) want is for us not to solve but to struggle, not to succeed but to strive, not to conquer but to cope. And if that's the case, don't make too many plans for your life, cause they're making plans for you which you'll have to accept whether you like them or not.

Union leaders used to tell the members, "We've won a big pay increase for you, aren't we wonderful?" Then they started telling their members, "We've won a small pay increase for you, aren't we wonderful?" Now, they're telling the members, "We're holding your pay to the present level, aren't we wonderful?" Soon the union leaders will be telling the members, "We've arranged that your pay will be cut only 10 per cent, aren't we wonderful?" At which point, the union members might decide the union leaders aren't so wonderful after all.

We the workers have nothing to lose but our U.S. imperialist chains, so by fighting for a Canadian union, we would be keeping money in Canada for Canadian investment and because of this (and our wealth of natural resources) Canada would be well on the way to becoming the industrial capital of the world.

Sometimes I wonder, which is better—to have inflation or to have unemployment? Faced with this dilemma, Ottawa has neatly resolved it by giving us both. As the present recession gets worse (and I think it will) it will be a common situation in Canada to have the industrial workers which is mostly the husband unemployed and to have the office or service workers which are mostly wives support him and the kids and that spells trouble with a capital T.

Throughout history, things for workers haven't changed too much. In ancient times it was the slave against the master, in the middle ages it was the serf against the lord and in modern times it is the factory worker against the industrialist so all we did was take away the divine right of kings to gouge and oppress and give it to the politicians to gouge and oppress and so things went on as usual. Sometimes I think the only function of politicians is to take money away from people who've earned it and give it to the people who haven't, beginning I would add with the politicians.

STUDENT FRONT

Demand Arbitration

Lakehead students picket President Tamblyn's house

THUNDER BAY—On May 1, eleven members of the Students for Arbitration Committee (SFAC) of Lakehead University were arrested on the doorstep of University president William Tamblyn's house.

The students, including members of the Canadian Liberation Movement, were protesting the firing of anti-imperialist professor Victor Wightman, and demanding that arbitration procedures begin immediately on the Wightman case and those other professors who have been recently fired.

Wightman was fired on the orders of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation's head office in Neenah, Wisconsin, USA, for his public criticism of their policies in north-western Ontario (See *New Canada,* Sept. 1970).

Arbitration, the right of every organized working man, has been stoutly resisted by the business community and large U.S. interests that control the university. They want to insure that the people responsible for the ideological training of Canadian youth remain directly responsible to them through the Board of Governors and Tamblyn.

The SFAC sit-in, one of the longest in Canadian student history, which began March 16 (See *New Canada,* April 1971) ended voluntarily April 11. The demonstrators decided to initiate other methods of struggle after the two-week examination period.

The demands of the sit-in overwhelmingly endorsed by the student body were: that a permanent faculty appeals board satisfactory to students, faculty and administration be established by December; that the cases at hand be heard by ad hoc appeal boards empowered to make binding decisions by June 30 or the appelants would be rehired.

UNITED FRONT

While these demands were not won by the sit-in, great strides were made particularly in building a united front with the faculty. At Lakehead, as at many other new universities, faculty is oppressed by total control wielded by the Board of Governors through the president. Few teachers are given tenure and control of hiring and firing is actually in the hands of the university president who is hand-picked by the local elite on the Board of Governors. Tamblyn, for example, is past president of the Lakehead Chamber of Commerce.

The Faculty Association on March 29 passed a resolution calling for job security for fired professors until the establishment of an appeals board. Eight hundred students, one-third of the student body, signed a petition of support.

A few days later the Senate capitulated to the extent of requesting a committee representing students, faculty, senate and Board of Governors to work out a formula for the appeals board. They gave in to the demand for the ad hoc committees — but without binding powers!

After the sit-in students continued to meet and carry on propaganda activities in the community. They exposed the administration efforts to stall and sidetrack their democratic demands.

TAMBLYN RUNS

Tamblyn showed his utter cowardliness by skipping town at this point for a two-week "vacation" in the Bahamas.

On his return, he was met by thirty angry students picketing the University Senate meeting. They demanded Tamblyn's resignation and the immediate establishment of the Senate committee which had been stalled by his absence.

Later that day, students picketed Tamblyn's house. SFAC chairman John Sculthorpe went to Tamblyn's door and demanded his resignation. Tamblyn refused and began screaming that if students didn't get off his property, he'd call the police. To press their demand, the students marched up and sat in on his doorstep. Tamblyn called the police. Seven squad cars arrived to arrest 11 students and charge them with trespassing.

The police were very polite and most seemed to sympathize with the students as do most people in the community. The police are engaged in a struggle with the town's pro-imperialist ruling clique over the re-organization of the police force and subsequent demotions. One officer said, "Tamblyn is the one who should be arrested." Another invited the students to support them if they set up a picket line.

DEMAND ARBITRATION!

Mass student meeting at Lakehead U. over Wightman case.

In most cities the police play a very reactionary role, but in Thunder Bay where the class contradictions are running high, the imperialists are finding the police force a less reliable tool of oppression.

Indeed, the imperialists have cause for concern. Sections of the working class have allied themselves with the students and some even joined in the sit-in. As one worker from the Great Lakes Paper Mill said after spending four hours with the students, "You know, the struggle of the workers and the students is really the same. I never thought of it that way before."

The struggle for Victor Wightman has shown that giant U.S. companies like Kimberly-Clark that exploit Canadian workers and plunder Canadian resources run the universities too. It has also shown the basic weakness of the imperialists when faced with student-faculty solidarity and the support of the working class. What must be done now is to build a stronger united front against U.S. imperialism in northwestern Ontario and to win the struggle for Wightman's job. The CLM has been involved in the Lakehead struggle from the beginning and intends to carry it forward.

Students shut down university

ANTIGONISH, N.S. — In their struggle for justice against a repressive administration, the united student body of St. Francis Xavier University shut down the school in the final term.

The fight was started by the Dean of men who attempted to discipline 10 students for inviting women into the university residences — something they were entitled to do according to a 1969 decision of the President's Commission on Social Life.

Although 250 students were named as "guilty" of the same offense, the university administration chose to make an example of three student leaders, including the president-elect of the Students' Union, for "inciting the students to mass disobedience of University regulations." The three were found guilty by a kangaroo court called the University Discipline Committee and were forbidden to participate in any campus political activities; one was expelled from the school and the other two were forbidden to appear at graduation ceremonies.

After this ruling 26 students went on a hunger strike, and were soon joined by 100 more students. Later that day, about 1,000 students had gone on strike.

The next morning picket lines went up around all academic buildings and no students went to class. During the next weeks, the students remained solid and the university was shut down completely, despite administration tricks.

Finally, in desperation, but refusing to give in to the students' demand for justice and democracy, the administration cancelled classes(!), ordered all students to be off campus in six days and told them they'd write their exams at home.

During the strike, a small band of right-wing students provoked isolated acts of violence on the picket lines. But these were kept to a minimum by a student police force which was organized so that the administration would have no excuses to call in the RCMP.

On the first day of the strike, the administration obtained an injunction from the Supreme Court in Halifax but did not dare serve it until they had announced the closing of the university.

The Committee for the 85% Canadian Quota at St. Francis Xavier participated fully in the strike.

Waffle prof. dismissed

Saskatoon students sit-in

SASKATOON—As the winter term ended at the Saskatoon campus of the University of Saskatchewan, there was a temporary lull in the student protest against the Political Science Department's refusal to hire economics professor John Richards. But there is every indication that the issue would be fought again with greater intensity when returning students find out that several American professors were hired to replace Canadians such as Richards.

The major issues will likely be the growing predominance of establishment Americans in the Department of Economics and Political Science, and the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign.

THE RICHARDS CASE

Technically, Richards did not have a case for being hired again, because he had a one-year appointment as a visiting professor, and required a new appointment if he was to continue. In view of his stated intention to contest the NDP nomination as a left-wing candidate, he would probably have been rejected even as a visiting professor had his academic record not been outstanding.

In preliminary statements explaining the refusal to rehire Richards, department spokesmen emphasized one issue — that "more qualified" applicants were available for his subject areas.

At no time did they explain how Richards' qualifications were inferior to those of other applicants.

POLITICAL REASONS

But there seems to be no doubt that he would have been rehired if he had been a red-blooded American boy with the same academic record and who never opened his mouth on key questions about the prairie economy and the need for socialism.

The principal assured the university community that "Professor Richards' political interests or affiliations have not played any part in the Department's decision . . . Indeed, at the time that consideration was first given to making an offer to John Richards in 1970, Richards' political intentions had been clearly stated in communications with the department."

However, as Richards became known, it became clear that he opposed the U.S. establishment and its intrusion into all corners of the world, including Saskatchewan's oil, potash and pulp. Such a viewpoint did not make him popular in a department dominated by American ideologists.

CANADIANS IN MINORITY

As for the applicants who were supposed to be "better" than Richards, none has yet been hired with that claim. Two and possibly three Americans have been added to the department since the decision not to rehire Richards. Eventually, these people may teach in such areas as public finance, money and banking, and economic growth. where lack of a Canadian background is a major handicap.

The addition of these U.S. citizens brings the Canadian membership in the department down to about 50 per cent. The rest are mostly American.

It is perhaps premature to say that none of the newcomers will be anti-imperialist. But the influence of establishment Americans in the department leads us to expect that applicants are most likely to be retained so long as they are not "radical" or "anti-American."

Some weaknesses in Richards' position helped these "superior" Americans to promote his rejection. In carrying forward his "Waffle" campaign for election in the University Provincial constituency, he found himself supported by an active group of Trotskyites, who also made themselves prominent in the student protest. As usual, they damaged the cause with their destructive, all-or-nothing tactics.

They alienated many potentially sympathetic faculty members and contributed to an adverse vote in a faculty council meeting which was asked to suggest an open meeting between the department and the Economics and Political Science Course Union.

DEMOCRATIC GOALS

The Students' Representative Council and more than 2,000 students participated in the protest activities and overwhelmed the narrow approach of the Trotskyites. After the eight-day sit-in, students made good progress in collecting a fund to re-hire Richards—a fund to be matched dollar-for-dollar by the SRC.

In effect, the students are prepared to hire Richards themselves, to teach a course on the political economy of the prairies. They would thus create a precedent which would make clear their determination not to be excluded any longer from effective participation in the selection of their professors.

Meanwhile, posters and pamphlets in support of the 85 per cent quota have begun to appear. In view of the provocation involved in the rejection of Richards and the subsequent hiring of more Americans, it seems certain that this issue will come to the forefront.

Black carpenters fight racist bosses

The black carpenters of Toronto have been forced into a situation in which they have found that the only way of job survival is to organize themselves into a pressure group outside their union, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The root of the problem is the hiring and firng practices of foremen and contractors in the Toronto area and the refusal of the Carpenter's District Council to tackle the problem.

It has long been a fact that most foremen and contractors hire in their own ethnic or national group. Workers of other groups sent to their jobs all too often find themselves laid off after a few days. This practice hits workers not in the predominate groups hard.

Although most foremen belong to the union, this unfair and potentially explosive policy has so far been ignored by union officials. These unions are absolutely notorious for the openly racist policies they promote in the U.S.

The problem has become more acute since the hiring hall was suspended last winter by the Carpenters' District Council for the duration of the present contract.

The hiring hall has always been the mainstay of the construction unions. Its function is to send workers out for jobs at companies which have signed contracts with that union on a first-come-first-served basis.

A man looking for a job puts his name on the bottom of the list and all the jobs that come in are, theoretically, given to the men at the top of the list. This is especially important in times of high employment. However, this practice, which is intended to ensure each member an equal opportunity to a job, is open to flagrant abuse and gives the union very great power over its members.

The Carpenters' hiring hall was abolished after wide-spread complaints by members that there was corruption in its running. Union officials refused to investigate members complaints that there was favouritism by the business agent that manned the hiring desk, that he ignored the list and gave the best jobs to certain members.

Workers also challenged the rules that governed the hiring hall.

Carpenter bureaucrats refused to budge. There would be no investigation and no changes. They forced a vote: either the hiring hall stayed as it was or it would be abolished.

The disgusted workers voted for abolition. The door was now wide open for the racist foremen and contractors to go all the way with their discriminatory practices.

The result was an unemployment rate of 60% among the 500 black carpenters last winter. When black members complained, union officials admitted that there was discrimination but said that they could do nothing about it, although the foremen are almost all paid-up members of the union.

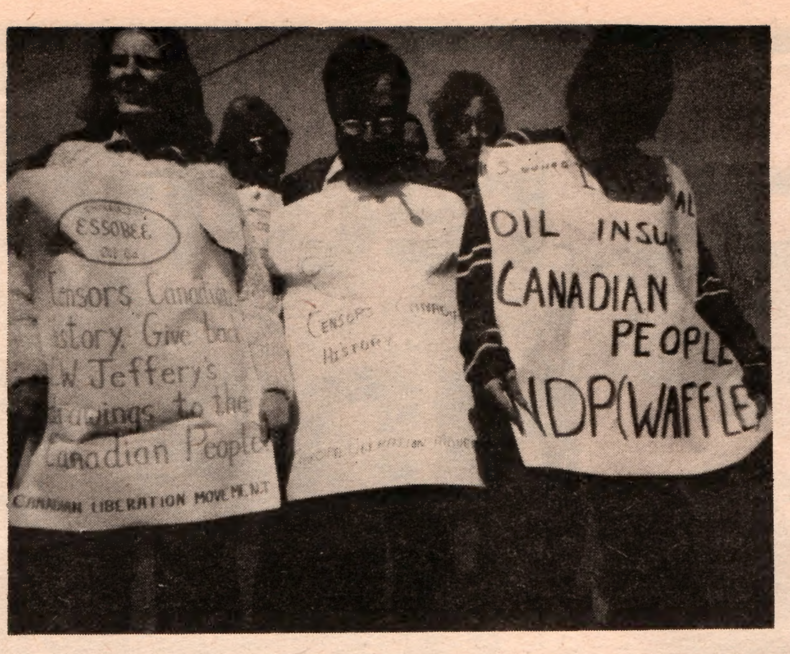
Complaints to the Human Rights Commission so far have been useless. The workers were told that their case was not strong enough. Black lawyer Charles Roach is trying to build up a solid case, but the workers have very little faith in the Human Rights Commission.

It should be noted that the same Dan Hill, head of the Ontario Human Rights Commission, who can't do anything about obvious discrimination against black carpenters, has issued public threats against anyone who *might* "discriminate" against U.S. professors here—even if that prof is an American living in the U.S. *who has never set foot in Canada!* Dan Hill is a Virginia-born-and-bred Ph.D.

This situation has led to the founding of a caucus to fight to end discrimination and to reinstate the hiring hall.

Although black workers have taken the lead, other groups, such as native-born Canadians, suffer from discrimination. Their goal is to work with members of other national and ethnic groups which have no representation in the building industry to ensure fair distribution of work. Older workers who find it difficult to get jobs are welcome too.

New tactics are being devised to bring pressure to bear on the contractors, the uinon and the provincial government.


ESSO
Censors Canadian history. Give back W. Jeffery's drawings to the Canadian People
CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT
OIL INSU
CANADIAN PEOPLE
NDP(WAFFLE)

Thunder Bay CLM and supporters demand release of Jefferys' drawings. Professor Vic Wightman (centre) has been dismissed from Lakehead U. for anti-imperialist activities.

Action in 13 cities

Continued from page 1

distribute at his plant. About 20 local persons endorsed the letter plus the executvie of the 8,000-man local 119 of the United Auto Workers. Boyle delivered the Open Letter to the local Esso sales office which said they'd have to call Toronto.

● *In Ottawa* demonstrators from the CLM, the Ottawa Union of Tenants and the NDP as well as Québécois from Hull, picketed the Esso sales office, distributing leaflets to passers-by. CLM member Barry Lord and Joyce Wayne of the Committee fo rthe 85% Canadian Quota went into the office at noon and demanded to speak to Jack Dennis, the branch-plant manager, about the release of the drawings. When they were told he couldn't see them, they sat-in for one and a half hours until somebody managed to "find" him and he agreed to an appointment for the next morning.

● *In Toronto* demonstrators from the Canadian Liberation Movement, the American Exiles (AMEX), the NDP, Waffle and other concerned persons picketed Imperialist Esso headquarters for three hours in a rainstorm. They demanded that Imperialist Esso immediately release the Jefferys drawings to the Canadian people and denounced the company for censoring Canadian history. There was an almost total blackout in the bourgeios press on the event which had been widely publicized in advance.

At 9:15 a delegation of four went upto press these demands on company representatives W. G. Charlton and Jerry Moses. The delegation included Gail Dexter representing New Canada Publications, Larry Haiven of the CLM, John Sewell, Alderman City of Toronto and Prof. David Godfrey. After two hours of argument, while picketers marched outside, Imperial Oil representatives agreed in principle to allow the use of drawings in *The History of Quebec* and set a date of June 2 for formalizing the agreement.

● *In Thunder Bay* members and friends of the Canadian Liberation Movement picketed the local Esso sales office and service station for 10 hours, handing out leaflets to customers and passers-by. They received a good reception. People who had not known about the situation were very concerned after they read the leaflet and some even joined the picket line. The workers at Imperial Oil were also encouraging and read the leaflet with a great deal of interest. They have had a great deal of experience with the ways of Imperial Oil: their general feeling was that at last "somebody can get something out of Esso."

● *In London* artist Greg Curnoe (a member of CAR) and other demonstrators including a representative from the London District Labour Council distributed leaflets downtown denouncing Imperial Oil. They received an enthusiastic response from citizens.

● *In Winnipeg* demonstrators leafleted the downtown area. People gave them a friendly reception. Many said, on reading the leaflet, "This is a national disgrace. A U.S. company telling us what we can do with our own culture."

● *In Edmonton* Sylvan Voyer, the representative of Canadian Artists Representation (CAR, a union of Canadian artists) gathered dozens of signatures on the Open Letter to Twaits and presented it at the local office.

● *In Saskatoon* demonstrators leafletted outside the Esso marketing office. Prof. Harold Bronson went in and confronted the manager with the Open Letter. All the branch plant manager could say in defense was to call NC Press" radical, socialist and separatist *(sic).*"

● *In Vancouver* demonstrators leafletted the downtown areaand received a warm welcome. "It's high time the U.S. stopped pushing us around." was the kind of comment many offered who read the leaflet exposing Imperialist Esso.

● *In Victoria,* a delegation of angry students marched into the Esso sales office and delivered the Open Letter to W. O. Twaits, demanding the release of the drawings.

● *In Montreal* demonstrators led by Léandre Bergeron defied the ban on demonstrations and picketed Esso executive offices, and distributed leaflets to workers entering the building. The police attempted to break up the demonstration without success.

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Anti-imperialist victory

Logging stopped in Quetico Park

THUNDER BAY — After six months of demonstrations and public criticism of their pro-imperialist policies, the Government of Ontario has been forced to stop commerical logging in Quetico Park.

Quetico is a wilderness park in Northwestern Ontario which has been raped over the last year by the U.S. Ontario-Minnesota Power and Paper Co. (See *New Canada,* Jan. and Mar. 1971).

The people refused to listen to cheap promises such as the government suggestion to stop logging in half the park—a half that had already been logged and destroyed! Citizens groups uniting workers, students and concerned people across Ontario pressed their demand for the complete cessation of logging.

Members of the Canadian Liberation Movement in Thunder Bay wholeheartedly supported the Save Quetico battle and put forward the additional anti-imperialist demand that the government cease to sell hydro to Ontario-Minnesota at reduced rates. Ontario-Minnesota was using this cheap power for paper mills being constructed in Minnesota that should be built here to provide jobs for Canadian workers.

The government has waited until the end of the cutting season to allow O-M to withdraw with ease and profit. No word has been said about sales of hydro to the company, nor about the mineral exploration and drilling being done in Quetico by International Nickel, a big Rockefeller outfit.

The retreat of the Ontario Government on the central issue of logging in the park shows that the imperialists and their government stooges are weak when faced with mass opposition.

This is an important victory for the people of Canada and especially for the people of Northwestern Ontario.

But, it must be remembered that the only way that Quetico can be saved for the Canadian people is by improving access from the north end into the Park. Right now 98 per cent of the park users are Americans entering from the south end. Also, foreign visitors should be required to pay a higher fee for use of the park which is paid for through taxes on Canadian working people.

Saving Quetico from the clutches of O-M is the first step in running U.S. imperialism out of Northwestern Ontario. The Save Quetico battle must now be extended to fight the sale of cheap hydro to that rapacious company, to end drilling in the Park and to place restrictions on the export of pulp so that fine paper will be produced in Canada, providing more jobs for Canadians.

What really happened
NDP Conventio

■ Waffle won majority of constituency votes ■ U.S. unions run the NDP ■

By NEW CANADA Staff

OTTAWA—The U.S. unions installed the political leader they bought and paid for at the recent New Democratic Party convention here.

Waffle leadership candidate James Laxer won a majority of the constituency delegate vote (see box). But David Lewis bludgeoned his way to the top post thanks to the NDP-CLC patronage pork-barrel.

Who were the 542 "trade union delegates" that put Lewis in and swung all the policy votes in the Lewis direction? They certainly weren't representatives of the Canadian working class.

They included, for example, David Lewis' daughter who came as a *Steelworker* delegate.

And Stu Cooke, Pittsburgh-appointed Hamilton supervisor for the United Steelworkers of America. Last year, Cooke masterminded an attempt to build a Hamilton housing project with *scab labour.*

LIBERALS AND AMERICANS WERE DELEGATES

Or, as CBC announcer Lloyd Robertson said to a *New Canada* reporter, "This is a really great convention. My brother's here as a union delegate and he's a member of the Liberal Party."

Some of the affiliated "international" unions went so far in their zeal for Lewis as to send delegates who are Americans living in the U.S. One of the most visible turned out to be a hippy anarchist who came up for the convention from New York City.

Lewis had a hard time keeping some of his own inebriated union hacks in line. When he failed to win on the third ballot and it appeared that some "confused" hacks might actually switch their Harney votes to Laxer, Lewis stood up in his seat and threw his campaign buttons at them. Almost purple with rage, he yelled "Put these on."

But Lewis has the "trade union" delegates well in hand. Most of them were hired: petty bureaucrats and their friends who had their way to Ottawa paid by their "international" locals and by the "Canadian" Labour Congress.

With 542 of them averaging about $400 expenses for travel and four days (pay and expenses) in the nation's capital, the cost of controlling the convention was at least $225,000. And, that's not counting the "international" reps who are paid full salary while attending the convention or the salaries of reps who are full-time organizers for the NDP and who worked full time plumping for Lewis months before the convention. Nor does it count the cost of the CLC convention centre "to co-ordinate labour opinion," which means issuing press releases and getting the boys out of the bars in time to vote.

Three hundred thousand dollars of the hard-earned dues money of Canadian workers would be a fair estimate of the cost to the U.S. unions of controlling this convention.

This is a good chunk of the $1,000,000 the CLC and its U.S. unions never did manage to find last summer to aid the striking postal workers.

But, genteel bribery was just one way of controlling the convention. Excluding "undesirables" was also necessary. The letter printed on this page explains how U.S. union hacks can come to the convention disguised as constituency delegates.

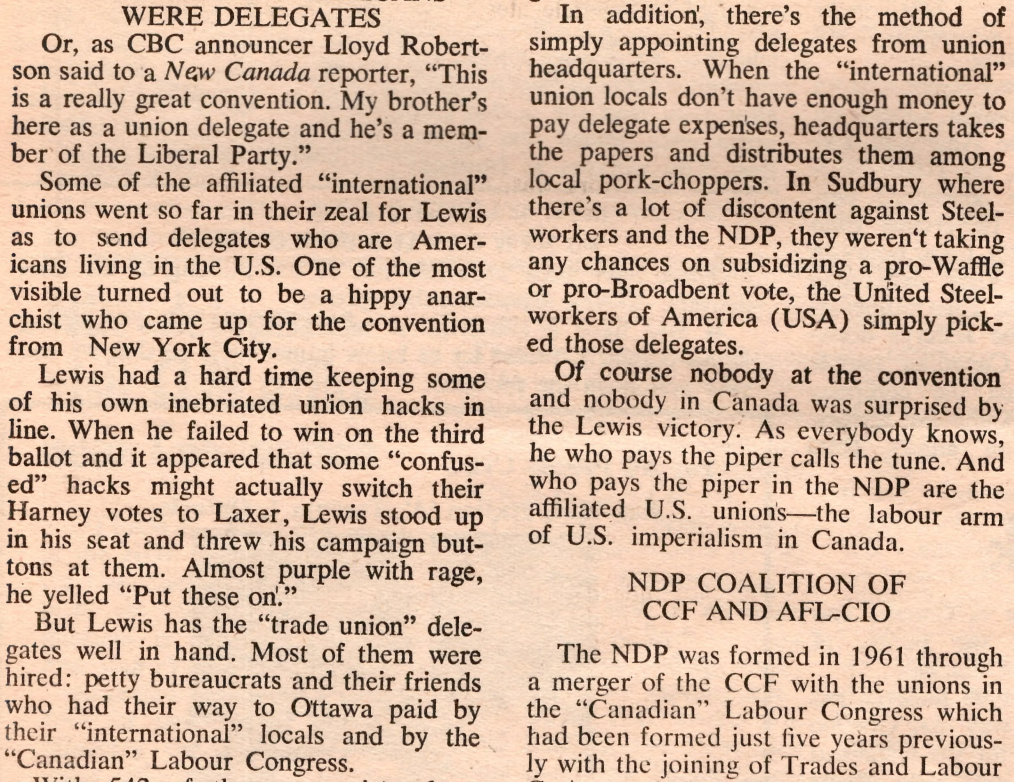
In addition, there's the method of simply appointing delegates from union headquarters. When the "international" union locals don't have enough money to pay delegate expenses, headquarters takes the papers and distributes them among local pork-choppers. In Sudbury where there's a lot of discontent against Steelworkers and the NDP, they weren't taking any chances on subsidizing a pro-Waffle or pro-Broadbent vote, the United Steelworkers of America (USA) simply picked those delegates.

Of course nobody at the convention and nobody in Canada was surprised by the Lewis victory. As everybody knows, he who pays the piper calls the tune. And who pays the piper in the NDP are the affiliated U.S. unions—the labour arm of U.S. imperialism in Canada.

NDP COALITION OF CCF AND AFL-CIO

The NDP was formed in 1961 through a merger of the CCF with the unions in the "Canadian" Labour Congress which had been formed just five years previously with the joining of Trades and Labour Congress (U.S.-AFL craft unions here) and the Canadian Congress of Labour (U.S.-CIO unions here).

David Lewis was the leading light in engineering this coalition between the bureaucrats of U.S. business unionism and the social democratic politicians in the CCF. But, it was a coalition that barely won approval at the federal convention.



INFORMAL CAUCUS: Waffler Mel Watkins, Gordon Brigdon (a Lewis organizer) and Stephen Lewis (back to camera).

The New Party that was formed weakened the old CCF forces whose strength was among western farmers and eastern intellectuals. It served the interests of the U.S. unions who found the social democrats under Lewis' able leadership an ideal 'left'-cover for their vicious suppression of revolutionaries in the unions of Canada.

Lewis, the labour lawyer, made his living acting for the U.S. unions in the CLC. He was the Teamsters' (U.S.) lawyer when gangster Hoffa was president. He counselled the Bakery and Confectionery Workers (U.S.)—a union that has contracts where a shop can have *one* union member in it who's paid the union rate and everybody else gets the minimum wage—but every loaf of bread can carry the union label.

The AFL-CIO leadership for whom Lewis works is notorious for its support of U.S. imperialist adventures from the Spanish-American War right up to the present war in Vietnam. Throughout the world, the AFL-CIO is better known as the AFL-CIA because of its enthusiastic co-operation with that agency in its crusade against national liberation movements in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Canada. One of its most open crusades in Canada right now is being waged against the militant Canadian United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union in Nova Scotia . . . more about that later.

But the reactionary U.S. unions and their social-democratic front men can never have absolute control over the NDP. Especially now, when the desire to fight U.S. imperialism is running high across the country among workers struggling for independent rank-and-file controlled Canadian unions, among farmers fighting for survival against U.S. agri-vultures and among intellectuals and students.

THE WAFFLE

A coalition of some of these forces within the NDP formed two years ago, calling itself the Waffle. This loose 'left' grouping also includes elements of the party who are just fed up with the "establishment' as well as outright reactionaries such as the Trotskyites who have joined the Waffle in order to wreck it. But the fact that the Waffle talks about independence and socialism, which the vast majority of Canadians want, terrifies the U.S. unions.

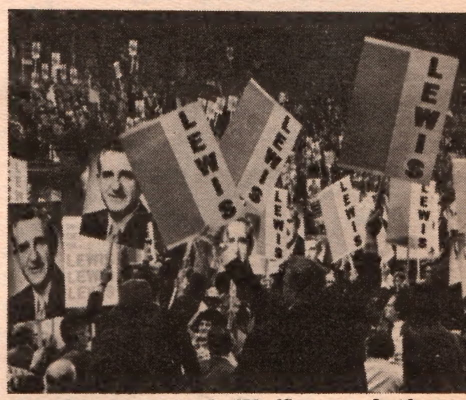
What do they do?

● Supply enough all-expense-paid holidays in Ottawa to make sure Lewis wins;

● Hire enough goons to act as bouncers and provoke fist fights at microphones to control the convention floor;

● Cut back the finances of groups that oppose the leadership; e.g., the New Democratic Youth had its budget cut by over 50 per cent just a few weeks before the convention because it's notoriously anti-Lewis;

● Make speeches denouncing the Waffle as a bunch of "social misfits" just before the convention (Dennis McDermott, Canadian head of the United Auto Workers).



The only approved Waffle resolution,
strations was violated by David Lewis.

In short, they declare war on the Waffle.

Will the Waffle fight back? Judging by its strategy at the convention, no. Despite the tremendous support the Waffle has among the NDP rank-and-file, the Waffle waffles.

It was patently obvious who ran the convention circus and who runs the NDP: the U.S. unions in the CLC. And, it's equally obvious that the only way to move or change the NDP is to fight these imperialist agents head-on.

Yet the Waffle leadership has consistently refused to take a position against the U.S. unions and in favour of Canadian unions for Canadian workers. The Waffle leadership has done everything possible to avoid this issue for fear of being kicked out of the party.

This attitude of putting short-range political gains ahead of the interests of the masses of the people is called *opportunism.* And nowhere is the opportunism of the Waffle leadership shown more clearly than in their refusal to take a stand on Canadian unions at a time

How the U.S. u

To New Canada:

Steelworker bureaucrats have ways of stacking the NDP convention with anti-Waffle people.

First, they hand out credentials to the upcoming NDP convention in a very undemocratic way by simply choosing friends who will vote against the Waffle. These credentials are often given to people who aren't even members of the union. (I have heard that other international unions use the same procedure.) The NDP is supposed to be a democratic party with delegates to decision-making bodies democratically elected by the rank and file of constituency associations and affiliated

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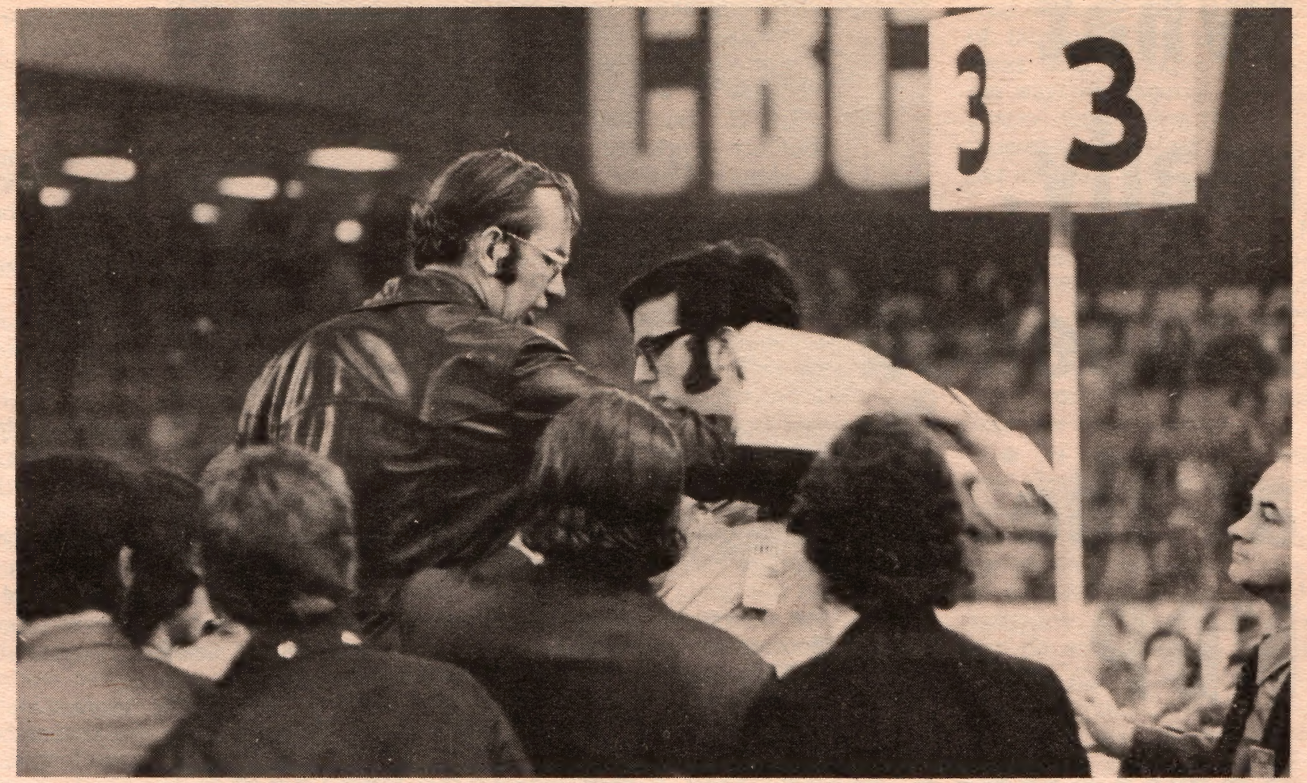


THE LEWIS BULLDOZER: During the debate on the Quebec resolution, paid goon from the United Steelworkers of America (USA) pushes Waffler Steve Penner away from microphone. A few seconds later, Stephen Lewis, Ontario NDP leader, came by and ordered the goon to "cool it."

inst "American-type" floor demon-

LEWIS	**1046**
LAXER	**612**
TOTAL	**1658**

There were 542 official trade union delegates. Almost all reports agree that 90% of these voted for Lewis. Lewis' trade union vote was 488 (90% of 542), whereas Laxer's was only 54.

Subtract these fiigures from their overall totals to get their respective totals among *party delegates:*

Lewis	**Laxer**
1046	**612**
—488	**—54**
558	**558**

There were also 106 party officials, MP's and MPP's accredited as delegates. These comprise, along with the U.S. union leaders, the ruling group of the NDP. They voted at least 80% for Lewis.

Subtract 85 (80% of 106) from Lewis and 21 (20% of 106) from Laxer and you get:

Lewis	**Laxer**
558	**558**
—85	**—21**
473	**537**

In addition, 94 NDP youth delegates were present. They voted about 80% for Laxer. Subtract their votes from the above and you get the two candidates respective votes among constituency delegates (that is, regular New Democratic Party members):

Lewis	**Laxer**
473	**537**
—19	**—75**
454	**462**

David Lewis' overwhelming victory was, thus, a close Laxer victory—which was wiped out by the U.S. union hacks and NDP officials.

Also note that we have not substracted anything for the many U.S. union officials who came disguised as constituency delegates. (see letter this page.)

hen more and more Canadian workers re fighting to break away from the yoke f U.S. union dictatorship. No wonder ie Waffle gets little support from the anadian working class.

It remains a petit-bourgeois ginger roup with a certain strength among intellectuals, professors and farmers.

Thus, the main political talking point f the Waffle up to about two months efore the convention was the nationali-ation of resource industries. Waffle ader Laxer wrote a book denouncing ie U.S. takeover of our resources and ie "continental" energy deal. This was safe issue which the NDP caucus had ised in the House.

At the convention, however, the Waf- resolution on public ownership was efeated by a standing vote of four to ne. The U.S. business unions are opposed to such talk—after all, the AFL-IA slogan is *Free Enterprise and Free abour.*

EFT COVER FOR A LEFT COVER

Every policy resolution the Waffle proosed was defeated by the well-organized ewis forces at the convention. In this ay, the Waffle has been reduced to being left-cover for the Lewis 'left'-cover.

The utter rottenness of the Waffle position in the NDP is nowhere better described than in the April *Dimension,* a magazine published by no less a Waffler than Manitoba MLA Cy Gonick:

"The NDP was dull and dying before the Waffle. The Waffle has made the NDP an exciting and vibrant political party. It has given the NDP the opportunity to be the champion of Canadian independence and the spokesman for Canadian socialism. It has shown the NDP how it can be relevant in Quebec and how it cannot be relevant."

A short two months before the convention, the Waffle leadership moved to new heights of opportunism in their attempt to shift the focus of debate from U.S. imperialist control of Canada to the question of Quebec independence.

To be sure, "the right of the people of Quebec to national self-determination up to and including the right to form an independent Quebec state" (the Waffle resolution) is a key issue in the anti-imperialist struggle. Anyone who desires the independence of Canada from U.S. imperialist control must both acknowledge and be willing to fight for the national rights of the Québécois.

However, this was not the key issue for the NDP at this time for the simple reason that the NDP does not even stand for Canadian independence from U.S. control: the NDP is *directly run* by the imperialists through their labour lieutenants in the U.S. unions. And, both Laxer and Watkins are fully aware of this fact.

In addition, the NDP has absolutely no base of support in Quebec because the Québécois know it's a pro-imperialist party that cannot and will not fight for their national liberation.

That's why the NDP's Quebec wing finally dissolved itself provincially several months ago and stated it would support the separatist *Parti Québécois.*

So ,why the fuss about Quebec?

"Because we must have a party in Quebec," was Laxer's explanation at one Waffle caucus meeting.

On the convention floor, Watkins proclaimed: "If we stand on this principle, we will win votes not lose votes!"

And what votes are they intending to win in Quebec if not the *Parti Québécois* votes that have nowhere to go because the PQ is not a federal party (for obvious reasons!)?

This is a familiar political ploy indeed used most frequently by the Liberal Party: the idea is to win federal elections with a solid Quebec vote based on the just desires of the Québécois for national self-determination.

The key is to have a *secret* "understanding" with a nationalist party in Quebec (like the Tories have with the *Union Nationale*). Thus, one story can be told in Quebec and another in Canada.

But, in order to get these votes, the Waffle would have to make a deal with the party that has already won them, the PQ. And the PQ is run and controlled by men like René Lévesque and Jacques Parizeau who have openly stated that they intend to buy Quebec's independence from Ottawa with increased U.S. investment. This is what Mel Watkins calls a stand on principle!

Anyway this is the political level on which Lewis is the master. The Waffle Quebec resolution was safely defeated two to one, and meanwhile all of Laxer's stirring speeches about the rights of Quebec helped pick up the Party's tarnished image there. And it kept everybody's mind off the questions of who rules the NDP and what to do about it. For these favours, Laxer will undoubtedly be given a safe federal seat, perhaps two.

Once again the Waffle has performed the much-needed function of left-cover for the reactionary policies of the Lewis gang. The more voters it wins to the NDP in this way, the more political bones it will receive from Lewis and the more it will drift away from anti-imperialist struggle. The opportunism of the Waffle leadership is a real betrayal of Waffle members, many of whom are oppressed by U.S. imperialism and genuinely want to fight it.

But even as these forces grow within the Waffle, just as they are growing throughout the country as a whole, the Waffle is moving steadily and inevitably backward.

This is shown by the servile approach taken by the Waffle leadership on their support of the Nova Scotia fishermen.

HEROIC NOVA SCOTIA FISHERMEN

The struggle of the heroic Nova Scotia fishermen against ruthless oppression by imperialist companies and the U.S. unions backed to the hilt by the CLC and the NDP was an issue (and a question of principle) that could have split the convention wide open.

Over 80 workers in the Canso Straits have been fired for sticking to the militant Canadian union of their choice, the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union (UFAW) and for refusing to go

continued page 8

ions hand-pick NDP delegates

out that is not the

eas (e.g., Hamil- all NDP meet- , organizing are n the Steelwork- NDP in such s completely re- Steelworkers for ionery, meeting dwill. This is suf- the Steelworker onsiderable veto

ement usually en- union bureau- almost automatic associations exec- elps the stacking ng delegates too. nion bureaucrats first run for election of delegates at the party riding meetings if they can't get away with not having a meeting. If they are defeated they can give themselves the affiliated union credentials. If they are elected they give the union credentials to their friends.

That is the situation in Welland and Hamilton where they make sure that any nationalist tendencies in the NDP there are crushed.

At the higher levels there is the matter of travel subsidies. You see, the Ontario unions were committed to donating some $60,000 into a travel fund for delegates from outside of Ontario. They have since reneged and one union bureaucrat has been heard to say, 'We're not going to pay for Wafflers to come to the NDP convention.' You see, in terms of delegate strength the Waffle is weak in Ontario but quite strong in the Western provinces. It also tends to lie with people who do not have union funds for all kinds of expenses. That means that the distant credentials will go to anti-Waffle delegates. For these internationaliists democracy is fine only when it works one way.

For a New Socialist Canada,
A friend, Port Colborne, Ont.

What really happened at the NDP convention continued

along with the company union the courts have decreed for them, the "Canadian" Food and Allied Workers Union (CFAW) which is a branch-plant of the U.S. Amalgamated Meatcutters and Butcher Workmen union.

Homer Stevens, UFAW president, handed out leaflets to convention delegates urging them to condemn the CFAW for its bald-faced attempt to break both the UFAW and another Canadian union in the area with their scabbing and raiding tactics. Local 1064 of the Steelworkers in Sydney also issued a press release condemning the CFAW and urging CLC President Donald MacDonald to take immediate action to stop it.

David Lewis and his buddies immediately proved their subservience to the U.S. union interests by refusing to allow an emergency resolution on the outrage of the fishermen's dismissal to reach the floor of the convention.

They tried to physically prevent some of the young Waffle delegates from distributing a leaflet declaring their support for the fishermen.

It should be remembered that, last year, when the Nova Scotia fishermen were waging an heroic seven-month strike led by the UFAW, the British and American imperialist fish companies called in the CFAW.

"We'll never negotiate with the UFAW ," the companies said, "but *any union chosen by the CLC is OK.*" Then the CLC chose the U.S.-run CFAW.

CLM member selling NEW CANADA to delegates and passers-by including the heroic Lapalme workers.

Meanwhile, the CLC labour opinion co-ordination centre produced a leaflet attacking the Waffle for daring to "smear the good name" of the CFAW The best defense they could put forward was that "The Canadian Food and Allied Workers and its local unions were founding members of the New Democratic Party and have the highest percentage of members of any union in this party and have always been opposed to injecting internal union disputes into the affairs of the party."

The 45,000-member CFAW ranked third highest in Yankee-union representation at the convention with 60 delegates —right after the 113,000-member UAW with 75. Steelworkers (USA) have the right to 195 delegates which makes them the single most powerful force in the party. But 60 Lewis supporters from a rotten, scabbing, imperialist union are valuable indeed.

The Waffle leadership, fearful as always to bring this fundamental contradiction into the open, followed the progressive lead taken by the Sydney Steel local in condemning the CFAW for violation of union democracy. But, it refused to fight on the key issue of the U.S. company-unions in the CLC-NDP versus the militant Canadian unions like the UFAW . It is Canadian unions like the UFAW we must build and strengthen if the Canadian working class is to have the organizations it needs to fight imperialism.

WAFFLE WAFFLES AGAIN

The Waffle, once again, waffled. In failing to take the lead on this national issue, in taking the opportunist position, it again showed its incapacity as a leading force in the struggle for independence and socialism.

The conventon hi-jinks proved that the material base of the NDP, the $$ of the American unions, is firmly entrenched. The opportunism of the Waffle leaders, as long as they remain within the party, can only get worse.

At a post-convention strategy caucus Laxer was already talking of the need to organize workers—not as a step towards putting the working class in charge of its own unions and of the struggle for independence and socialism; but rather as the indispensable means by which the Waffle might hope to attain some degree of real power in the NDP.

This is the classic position of the petit-bourgeois social-democratic intellectual leader—trying to use the worker to achieve power for his own class in a phoney "socialist" party. It's complicated in this case only by the fact that the phoney party itself is so openly pro-imperialist that it's possible for the opportunist leaders to hide themselves behind a smokescreen of nationalization policies and apparent support for national rights and self-determination in Quebec.

What's worse is that it diverts the energies of many genuinely anti-imperialist people. Students, teachers, farmers, women — the Waffle supporters come from all parts of the country, and even include some workers — and the vast majority do clearly want to fight U.S. imperialism.

But their prodigious efforts will not yield the result they seek. At the post-convention strategy session there was a lot of brave talk about "having built a permanent home for the Left in the NDP." But Lewis and his U.S.-directed band can use either the "stick" or the "carrot" policy on the Waffle—that is, he can either split it and purge it, all at at once or in small groups and individual cases; or else he can absorb and co-opt it.

Either way, Lewis and his forces must remain in charge, because they represent the material base of the party, the financial support that comes from the American unions. Meanwhile the Waffle followers are actually helping the party to keep its "socialist" make-up in place.

How absolutely false, in the light of this analysis, appears the following sentence from the Waffle's book of resolutions for the convention:

"In order to transform Canada from a capitalist appendage of the United States to an independent socialist society, the NDP must win political power."

The election of the NDP will not change Canada substantially at all. Can anyone say that there is no longer exploitation in NDP Manitoba? Does Ed Schreyer spend one day less licking boots on Wall Street than Wacky Bennet or Robert Bourassa?

It will mean that the U.S. ruling class will have to work a little more indirectly through its "International" company unions, rather than directly through its "international" corporations, as it likes to do now. But since the corporations are so cozy with the unions anyway, that won't be a great inconvenience for the imperialists.

The election of the NDP certainly won't move us perceptibly closer to either independence or socialism. There is only one way to reach that goal — through the revolutionary overthrow of U.S. imperialism, and the transfer of state power to the hands of the Canadian working class.

NDP delegates visit CLM office near Convention

OTTAWA—Right next door to the NDP convention centre, the Canadian Liberation Movement set up temporary headquarters in a restaurant that had been closed for repairs.

Attracted by the red banner with its gold maple leaf announcing the CLM presence, many delegates visited us, had a coffee, discussed the Canadian liberation struggle and purchased anti-imperialist literature.

At the same time hundreds of copies of *New Canada,* CLM buttons and bumper stickers were being sold outside and around the convention. CLM members were also distributing leaflets critical of U.S.-union control of the NDP, attending most of the convention proceedings and all the Waffle caucuses.

The response was encouraging. Waffle delegates from across the nation discovered CLM for the first time and established contacts for further exchanges of literature and information.

Three workers from Winnipeg, for instance, all committed to the struggle for independent and democratic Canadian unions, offered some excellent criticisms of *New Canada.*

"You have to keep pushing for rank-and-file control as well as Canadian independence in the unions," said a Winnipeg carpenter. "You have to make it clear that you and the workers will settle for nothing less."

One young B.C. worker collected $200 at the convention to aid the Nova Scotia fishermen fired for refusing to join an American company union. He was most interested to learn of the support CLM is giving the fishermen, and agreed to help with that struggle in whatever way he could.

Of course the CLM effort met with some opposition. One CLM member was thrown off the convention floor twice — once for passing *New Canada* to a reporter, and a second time for distributing leaflets that exposed the NDP as a puppet of the U.S. unions.

Nor were all the young Waffle supporters ready to agree with CLM's criticisms right away. Many of the organizers, of course, are outright opportunists and are not about to change. But even among the more open rank-and-file, there is hesitancy and vacillation about taking a firm anti-imperialist stand on issues like Canadian unions.

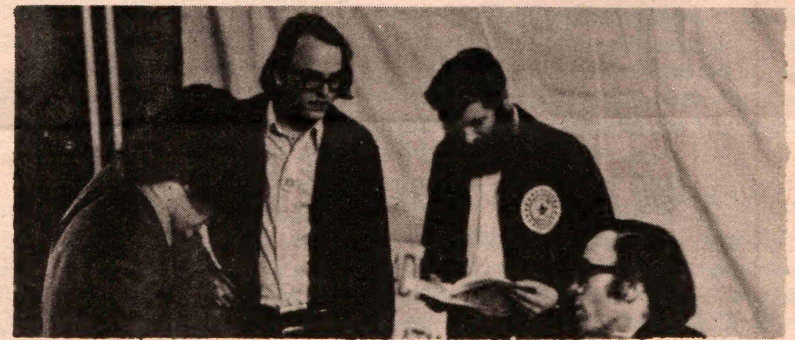
One B.C. worker, for instance, experienced at party fund-raising, claimed that the U.S.-controlled unions contribute only 16% of the provincial party's budget.

"Don't the American unions still have control of the party?" the CLM member asked.

"Oh sure," said the experienced fund-raiser, "of course they do. But the point is that they don't give us that much money for it!"

During the convention, the Canadian Liberation Movement met many NDPers who want to fight for independence and socialism, workers and students and others who have found a temporary home in the Waffle.

Each day of the convention brought more disappointments to these progressives. The three-ring circus run by Lewis and the U.S. unions offered material proof of the CLM criticisms. In the months and years to come, anti-imperialists within the NDP will recognize the impossibility of winning the struggle through that party. The CLM looks forward to working more closely with them.



Inside CLM Temporary headquarters near the Convention.

Friends:

As a delegate to the recent NDP convention, I find myself feeling, frustrated, tired and angry.

First the International union hacks hard up for delegates get Liberal Party hacks and even U.S. union hacks to sit in as delegates to our convention and run over the heads of workers.

Who are they kidding? These hacks and porkchoppers don't represent the typical worker. The Steelworkers even let Lewis' daughter come as a delegate. What in the hell did she ever do for our party? The Lewis clan represents the best sell-out to the American unions. David Lewis engineered the CLC entrance and the Internationals rewarded him by stacking the convention with hand-picked hacks.

It's a wonder that Broadbent and Laxer managed to get any union support, but they got it from genuine workers who intimidated the CLC and showed them that workers are fed up with the old deal.

The Waffle National Steering Committee seemed to avoid the sentiment of the majority of delegates in the Waffle caucus which wanted to have no hoopla. Forgetting Laxer's promise of 'no deals,' the Steering Committee made a deal to allow signs, banners, anything the leadership candidates wanted on Saturday afternoon—flying in the face of the vote against any hoopla at the convention at all. And that was the only policy vote at the convention which the Waffle pushed through and won!

W.C., Winnipeg.

Ralph Ellis Cont.

rage of thousands of Hamilton workers.

The current crisis started when local textile workers asked him to leaflet their plant the day before a meeting the Textile Workers of America had called to raise their local's dues.

The workers gave Brother Ellis an enthusiastic reception and voted down the dues increase. (The TWUA later said that it would raise the dues in any case.) The enraged TWUA brass brought the incident up at the next meeting of the Hamilton District Labour Council, April 15, accusing Ellis of raiding and asking the Council to take action.

Brother Ellis replied that he had every right to promote Canadian unionism in Canada and that in fact, he was acting within the spirit of the resolution on Canadian unionism passed at the last Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) Convention. Further, he had every intention of continuing his fight for Canadian workers.

The Executive Committee brought forth a resolution condemning Ellis' actions and authorizing a letter to CLC headquarters in Ottawa requesting that they check the CLC Constitution for possible violations. The resolution passed.

Brother Ellis was further threatened with being kicked off the Labour Council and out of his union. The next Monday he went on local radio station CKOC to tell his story.

By the next Labour Council meeting, the charges had not materialized. However, Stu Cooke, then President of the Council and Pittsburgh-appointed Hamilton Area Supervisor of the United Steelworkers of America resorted to physical threats, warning Ellis not to show up at the next Labor Council meeting. Brother Ellis replied: "You don't scare me one bit!"

Cooke and his buddies were talking through their hats. In fact, there is no provision in the Constitution of the Labour Council for the removal of delegates: delegates are elected **by their locals. Cooke's only resort was to the Can Workers Union.**

The Hamilton Can Workers Union is a directly chartered local of the CLC, which means that it is subject to a special CLC Constitution (apart from the CLC Constitution which applies to all affiliates) and that a CLC representative regularly attends the local's meetings.

Cooke wrote a letter on behalf of the Labour Council to the Can Workers asking for clarification of Ellis' activities. The local president, at the behest of Harry Simons, his CLC representative, and without calling an executive meeting, replied that while the local did not endorse Ellis' activities, he was free to do as he chose providing he did not officially involve the Can Workers. Brother Ellis is a member of the executive.

Not only did the letter not support Ralph, it did not rebuke Simons and the Labour Council for interference in its internal affairs. Ellis leafleted his plant protesting the actions of the executive.

At the next executive meeting, Simon's sidekick, Ed Wright, accused Ellis of promoting an organization (the Council of Canadian Unions and a number of its affiliates) not affiliated with the CLC and read out the relevant portions of the CLC Constitution.

Brother Ellis replied by reading the resolution on Canadian unionism from the last CLC Convention and pointing out that as the CLC was not accepting any more directly chartered locals like his own, the unorganized could only join the CLC, in most cases, by joining an *American* union.

Further, workers dissatisfied with their unions had no where to go within the CLC. This was especially the case with the textile workers in question as the two textile unions in the CLC were both American and both rotten.

Wright was forced to admit that the president and secretary of the Can Workers had been wrong to send the letter to the Labour Council, but tried to intimidate brother Ellis with an ultimatum: desist or we lay charges.

When Brother Ellis made it perfectly clear that he planned to continue fighting for Canadian unions, Wright stated that the CLC would definitely lay charges.

At the next membership meeting, Wright repeated his performance in an attempt to intimidate the can workers and whip up support for his "charges." It had no effect except to enrage them.

Three members stood up and said that they had known Brother Ellis a long time, that he was a good union man and that if he felt that what he was doing was right, then it must be. That was good enough for them. No one spoke against him. The Secretary and President were further criticized for sending the letter.

By this time it was clear to Wright that he would have to place the local in trusteeship to get Ralph kicked out—because the approval of the local is required in order to make charges stick. Nevertheless, he repeated his threat.

Ralph Ellis doesn't fear their "charges." "Technically speaking," he said, "I am guilty. The CLC could probably win the battle. But by winning the battle, they ensure their defeat in the war."

But the CLC and Stu Cooke are definitely backing off. The support in the Can Workers and in Hamilton in general for Canadian unions is too strong. The struggle for a new Canadian labour movement in Hamilton is on the offensive.

Committee endorses Quota

continued from page one

in favour of a moratorium (a halt) on the hiring of foreign professors. By endorsing the Quota, they have taken the necessary progressive step.

FOLLOWS CCU LEAD

Larry Haiven, chairman of the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign, explained this connection in his address to the symposium. "It was when the campaign to repatriate our universities was taken to the Canadian people," he said, "that it really started to see the light of day.

"In the summer of 1969," he continued, "Robin Mathews spoke to the first annual convention of the Council of Canadian Unions. To these rank-and-file members of Canadian unions who had recently waged a life-and-death struggle to break away from the blood-sucking "internationals," the plight of Canadian universities was an old story.

"The workers in the CCU realized that there can be no pussyfoting around the issue of Canadian independence. 'International' scholarship and 'international' unions both danced to the same tune — The Star Spangled Banner.

"The next year, at their second annual convention, the members of the CCU unanimously endorsed the demands of the 85% Canadian Quota petition.

"From that auspicious beginning, the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign has spread throughout the country gathering support wherever it reached until now, less than a year since its beginning, it is the single most significant campaign in this country to repatriate our unversities."

Perhaps it was fighting anger that was behind the symposium's many strong resolutions, for three things had occurred to make them realize that the academic community of which they were a part was incapable and unwilling to reform itself.

First, the National Committee had sent out thousands of invitations to every university in Canada and Quebec. Only a very few administrators had the common courtesy to even reply. No university sent an official representative. Some even attacked the Committee and its work.

Second, despite the fact that it had been informed of the symposium far in advance, the Association of Universities and Colleges in Canada (AUCC) completely ignored the National Committee's invitation and *went so far as to hold its own meeting in Toronto on the same weekend!!*

Third, the Canada Council, which gives away over half of its Ph.D. grants to foreign citizens every year, refused a request by the National Committee to help finance the symposium *on the gounds that not enough original research was being presented!!*

"CANADA" COUNCIL CONDEMNED

This is the same infamous "Canada" Council which members of the symposium showed actively discriminates against original Canadian research in humanities and social sciences.

Led by Robin Mathews, the symposium passed a resolution demanding that all applications for grants made to the Canada Council be made public so that Canadians can see exactly what projects have been turned down. The symposium also passed a resolution calling for grants to be given only to Canadians doing research, or foreign citizens doing research on Canada.

There was one major criticism of the symposium which the people of the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign brought to the attention of the members. The National Committee is composed primarily of academics from Anglophone (English-speaking) universities in Canada and Quebec.

On the one hand a number of Québécois academics and intellectuals were invited and spoke, including Gaston Laurion, Pierre Tisseyre and Laurier Lapierre. On the other hand all the sessions in the symposium dealt with Canada as a whole as if the separate problems of Quebec universities did not exist or as if they were the same as those in English-Canadian universities.

George Haggar, a professor at Waterloo University representing the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign, pointed out that the symposium should have scheduled at least one separate session on the problems of Quebec universities. Although most of the members agreed with him, the conference had been so arranged that it was very difficult to schedule impromptu sessions.

A number of organizers, failing to see the error on the Quebec question, were not helpful in resolving this problem when Haggar announced that Léandre Bergeron would be available to participate in a special session on Quebec. A motion for a separate session was defeated.

QUEBEC SESSION

But the people of the Quota Campaign went ahead with the session and Bergeron spoke to several interested people, including a number of the organizers. Although the Québécois and Canadian universities both suffer from American and foreign control, the problems and solutions are quite different, said Bergeron. For instance, a programme to Canadianize McGill, Loyola or any other Anglophone Quebec university would have to take into account the fact that while the great majority of Québécois are French-speaking, the majority of universities are English-speaking. By simply saying that the Québécois must decide for themselves, the symposium organizers were trying to evade a question which all English-Canadians must face. And holding the conference in Montreal was tantamount to saying the problem didn't even exist.

CANADA MUST HAVE
CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES

URGENT NATION-WIDE CAMPAIGN FOR AN 85% QUOTA

Canadian citizens are now in a minority in Arts & Science faculties across the country. This is a disgrace to the Canadian people. We must break the cultural yoke of U.S. imperialism, overcome an insidiously nurtured colonial mentality and start making our universities serve the Canadian people. It's an integral part of the national liberation struggle. Join us.

Put your name on the line!

Support the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign which is being waged across Canada right now.

1. **Sign the petition—get your friends to sign it.**
2. **Write to us and ask for petition forms to distribute at your school or place of work.**
3. **Get your union, students' council, church group, or any other organization to endorse the petition in writing and send it to us.**
4. **Money is needed to finance the campaign. Send donations big or small to the address below.**

The 85% Canadian Quota Campaign
Box 5574, Station 'A', Toronto 1.

The CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT sees as its task the struggle for an independent socialist Canada: to unite all those classes, strata, national groups and patriotic personalities who can be united to fight U.S. imperialism.

The CLM welcomes your interest: just fill in the form below and mail to:

CANADIAN LIBERATION MOVEMENT,
Box 41, Station 'E', Toronto 4, Ontario.

Name..
(Please Print)

Address...

City.. Telephone...........................

Fight for Canadian union

Locomotive engineers protest U.S. union

THUNDER BAY — Negotiators for the (American) Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers signed a sell-out contract with the CN & CPR hours before a scheduled strike in order to avert the continuation of militant activity by the members.

The men walked off their jobs for "study sessions" from Vancouver to Thunder Bay in protest against the length of negotiations and the fact that within the union there is no ratification by the members. THE BROTHERS DON'T EVEN GET TO VOTE ON THEIR CONTRACTS.

This is just one example of how rotten this union is. Of the $13.70 per month dues $6.25 goes south. Needless to say the workers never see this money again. When a strike was finally scheduled and the workers at last had a chance to attack the company the "international" signed the contract in the nick of time to avoid spending any money in Canada. This was made much easier by the total lack of democracy in the union. If the men had the opportunity to vote on the contract they undoubtedly would have sent the bargaining committee back to negotiations in Montreal.

BREAKING THE "INTERNATIONAL"

That the men wanted to strike was shown by their militancy in walking off their jobs for "continuous study sessions" up to ten days before the official strike date.

The walk-out, which began in Vancouver, spread like wildfire as far as Thunder Bay. The feelings and solidarity of the men ran high. After years of being suppressed they were finally making a move against the companies and the "international" union. As one engineer told this writer in a Thunder Bay bar the night the men walked out here, "We're breaking the international constitution right now. We don't care anymore. We're going to get a Canadian union." He said this with a big smile and the six or seven other engineers around the table had big smiles too.

CBC PROPAGANDA

That is what wasn't reported on CBC and in the newspapers until after the men were back to work. The CBC revealed itself completely as a tool of the U.S. imperialists. Every news broadcast during the walkout had 15-30 seconds announcing the walkout and 2-3 minutes about all the harm it threatened to do to the prairie farmers (although the harvest is a long way off yet) and other industries dependent on the railroad.

The CBC national news never once mentioned that the Thunder Bay men were out. And during the walk-out they were misleading about WHY the men were out. They kept announcing that the walkout was for "ratification" thereby misinforming the Canadian people and the brothers in other cities.

The walkout was for "ratification"—but not just to hurry up negotiations as the CBC intimated—but also for the right of the men to ratify their own contracts. The strike was primarily against the union—this the CBC didn't report. The CBC, which costs the Canadian working man millions of dollars every year has shown itself as completely uninterested in the needs of the Canadian people. It is only another method of confusing and demoralizing the Canadian people, and spreading U.S. imperialist propaganda and distortions.

WORKING CLASS SOLIDARITY

Another thing not reported by the television and newspaper monopolies was that the men in the United Transportation Union (Enginemen) took part in the study sessions in Thunder Bay and Winnipeg — the first time that the two groups have been able to get together. The men in the UTU are in a very poor situation—only making $20 a day on yard engines and in constant danger of being bumped by laid-off engineers.

Their spineless union has never fought this and there were many bad feelings between the engineers in the BLE and the men in the UTU. But when it came to the crunch, working class solidarity won out and the men overcame their difficulties to unite against their common enemies.

This inter-union bumping is only one of many ways that the company has been oppressing the workers, with the full connivance of the U.S. unions.

In Atikokan, Ontario, the CNR has laid off machinists and labourers, leaving the engineers to take over their duties in coupling and uncoupling the engines.

C. T. Cameron, the CN General Manager, refused to discuss the conditions with the men and stated that he would only talk with the BLE General Chairman in Rainy River.

On Jan. 31, 1971, the Lakehead engineers, those most affected by the situation, went out in continuous study sessions. Feb. 3, Cameron showed up at the mpeeting and within a few hours had agreed to most of the ten demands presented to him centring around working conditions in Atikokan, including an agreement that the engineers would not have to couple and uncouple engine units. Within a few months he "forgot" and sent out a directive that as of April 1971 the engineers were to couple and uncouple the engines—a task which previously took a machinist and helper, a hostler and helper and an electrician, was now supposed to be done by one engineer.

By April 1st however, the Lakehead engineers were out studying the matter and because of their militant action the CNR has given in to the extent of re-organizing the engine units so that they do not have to be coupled and recoupled in Atikokan.

GET BUM CONTRACT

Lloyd Hemmingson, chief negotiator for the engineers, announced he was "very pleased" with the agreement. He certainly wasn't speaking for the general members. Hemmingson announced that a "major breakthrough" consists of reducing the time by one lousy hour—from 12 hours to 11 hours. The men work this without a break, i.e., only on a sandwich and a cup of coffee eaten while working. The other "great victories" reached by Hemmingson:

● the men asked that half their medical bill of $30 be paid by the company; they got $11.50.

● the members asked for a one-year contract; they got a three-year agreement retroactive to Jan. 1970.

● they asked for three statutory holidays per year; they got only two.

● they asked for five weeks holiday after 23 years service; they got five weeks after 30 years.

● they asked for compensation on cancelled jobs (i.e., the engineers go to the station to handle a job and it is cancelled); they receive nothing.

● in the western regions the men asked for greater safety standards (over six men died in B.C. last year due to landslides, etc.); the contract didn't mention safety at all.

SOME OF THE LESSONS THAT HAVE BEEN LEARNED

➧ When the UTU men came and talked with the engineers in the BLE, they showed that class solidarity is stronger than personal and local differences.

➧ When the men are all solidly united it is impossible for the company, the government and the "international" to single out individual men for punishment.

➧ The majority of local executives cannot be trusted. Communiques sent across the east by the men in Thunder Bay went unanswered by the local leadership. In the west, as the strike deadline approached, fewer and fewer reports were recevied, until at the end, the only locals in communication are Winnipeg and Thunder Bay —the last to go back to work.

➧ In order to break away from the American union a national organization or caucus is needed. This must be formed by the men in each local and co-ordinated with other caucuses across the country.

➧ Preparations must be made in advance. There are two years now until the end of this contract and the possibility of a raid by a Canadian Union or the opportunity to form a new union. In general, lines of communication and plans of action have to be mapped out and coordinated in advance. Communications to Bryce Mackasey, Minister of Labour, were ignored.

WHAT BLE MEMBERS CAN DO NOW

Write a letter to *New Canada* explaining your situation. It will be passed on to very trustworthy people in the BLE who want to organize a Canadian union. Obviously we cannot print their names. If you add "re BLE" after the address the letter will not be opened by us but will be forwarded intact.

Our address is: NC Press Ltd., P.O. Box 6106, Station "A," Toronto 1, Ontario.

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2. **IN THE COUNTRYSIDE. We will go to the country fairs in towns and villages, to distribute NEW CANADA, hold educational programmes and rallies.**
3. **IN CITY PARKS. We will perform guerrilla theatre to explain to people how to fight back against the imperialist take-over, distribute NEW CANADA, obtain signatures for the 85% Canadian Quota Campaign and stimulate massive discussion about the colonization of our economy and our trade unions and what we can do to fight it.**

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Launches campaign against Imperialist Esso

CLM stops celebration of U.S. burning of York

TORONTO—The Canadian Liberation Movement thoroughly disrupted a celebration of the 158th anniversary of the burning of York by U.S. troops in 1813 here on April 27.

The official ceremonies arranged by the imperialists' chief civic stooge, NDP Mayor William Dennison, were supposed to emphasize Canada-U.S. friendship.

Dennison, who is ever willing to please his masters by subsidizing U.S. industries to locate in Toronto with City funds, went so far as to invite Dr. J. H. Mathis, Imperialist Esso vice-president and an American citizen and the president of th American Club (a club of U.S. businessmen living in Toronto) to join in the celebration in a private luncheon at the Fort.

NATIONAL INSULT

As an added insult to the Canadian people, he invited U.S. tourists to attend the celebration free, while Canadians had to pay the one dollar admission charge.

Imperialist companies are usually too smart to flaunt themselves in public. But Imperialist Esso has shown both in its refusal to release the Jefferys drawings to New Canada Publications and in its appearance at Fort York that there are no limits to its disdain for the Canadian 'colonials.'

Determined to teach Imperial Oil a lesson that they would never forget, members of the Canadian Liberation Movement and friends from the American Exiles (AMEX) disrupted the wreath-laying ceremony, burned an American flag, and chased the "dignitaries" to the officers' mess, where they expected to have a nice quiet lunch as the people's expense.

At the same moment, more demonstrators tricked the guards at the officers' mess, rushed in and chained themselves around the extravagantly laid table. There, they demanded to see Dr. Mathis, who promptly hid in the back room and called the police.

But, even there he wasn't safe. One CLM member discovered him and presented him with a written demand to release the Jefferys drawings. Four guards overpowered him and threw him bodily out of the building.

The disruption had begun at the flagpole.

As the dignitaries left the wreath-laying ceremony honouring American dead (there were no Canadian's killed in the battle), a member of the CLM rushed up to the mayor and demanded to know what he was celebrating.

"We are celebrating the peace that exists between our two nations," he said.

"There is no peace between U.S. imperialists and the Canadian people," she told a crowd of about 100 sympathetic tourists. "This mayor is responsible for the fact that the City subsidizes U.S. industry to locate in Toronto. As for Mr. Mathis, Imperial Oil exploits Canadian workers, plunders our natural resources and oppresses people around the world."

Another woman, feigning morning sickness, distracted the guards at the officers' mess opening the door for the demonstrators to rush in.

Demonstrators demanded that Mathis sign an agreement that Imperial Oil release prints of the Jefferys drawings to NC Press for publication in the *Petit Manuel*.

A spokesman for NC Press pointed out that every book has a political viewpoint. A book that promotes friendship with the U.S. is acceptable to Imperial Oil and is therefore called "educational," but a book like Bergeron's which states the right of the Quebec and Canadian peoples to free themselves from U.S. domination is considered "propaganda."

"The *Petit Manuel* educates the masses of the people to an anti-imperialist viewpoint, and Imperial Oil finds this a dangerous form of education — that's why it is now threatening to take action against the French edition which published the Jefferys drawings."

Mathis and his friends hid in the back room and refused to speak to demonstrators or the press. Four police cruisers were called to remove the demonstrators.

CLM member Dave Turner arrested after chaining himself to chair in officers' mess.

As we go to press, Mathis has not yet signed the agreement. But, as each day goes by, more and more Canadians are offering their support to New Canada Publications in the struggle against *Imperialist Essobee* — letters and phone calls of support are coming daily into the New Canada office.

Celebrations of "Canada-U.S. friendship" such as the one Mayor Dennison tried to pull off last month at Fort York will no longer be tolerated by the Canadian people. Tourists attending the event made their anti-imperialist sentiments clear to the demonstrators: they carefully read the CLM leaflet which denounced Dennison as a sell-out and exposed Imperial Oil as chief imperialist corporation in Canada. When asked whether they supported the disruptive actions, many said, "You were absolutely right. I'm glad you did what you did," and "It's about time someone exposed these guys."

One class of public school students, arriving late on the scene discussed the action with CLM members and spontaneously began to shout "Yankee go home" outside the room where Mathis and his buddies were hiding out.

Imperialist Esso to retreat

Continued from page 1

people. They handed leaflets to the office staff going into work exposing Imperialist Esso as a robber-baron company that exploits Canadian workers, plunders our natural resources and pays a smaller percentage of taxes on earnings than do the workers in their offices.

Many workers were interested in the demonstration and were concerned as to why the company refused to release the drawings. All the time picketers were there, office staff watched them from their windows—it was the first time the executive offices had been picketed.

Esso executives became frightened that the workers would see that the company was no benefactor of Canadian art as it claimed but a cultural imperialist that simply buys up works of art with tax-free profits extracted from the Canadian people in order to further enslave us. So frightened were they that they issued their own leaflet to their head office staff later in the day defending their refusal to release the drawings.

When it initially refused to release the drawings, Imperialist Esso claimed that the book fell outside the agreement the company had with the late artist's estate that his drawings be made freely available to the public for general educational purposes on the grounds that *The History of Quebec* espoused "a particular political or social philosophy."

This was immediately exposed as a bald-faced attempt to censor Canadian history by the dozens and dozens of prominent patriotic Canadian's and Québécois who signed the Open Letter to W. O. Twaits, Chairman Imperial Oil Ltd. (text page 2).

Persons who signed the letter included Michel Chartrand, President of the Montreal Council of the National Confederation of Trade Unions (CNTU), René Lévesque, head of the Parti Québécois, Professor Robin Mathews of Carleton University, Professor Mel Watkins of the University of Toronto, Bruce Kidd sports commentator, Kent Rowley secretary-treasurer of the Council of Canadian Unions, Jack Nichol, secretary of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers' Union, The National Committee for the Canadianization of Canadian Universities, and the 400-man Montreal Council of the CNTU which is now taking the letter to all their union locals for discussion and endorsation.

At a press conference at Montreal CNTU heaquarters on May 26, Gary Perly, chairman of the Canadian Liberation Movement announced demonstrations against Imperial Oil executive offices in 12 cities in the two nations. Appearing with him were Léandre Bergeron and M. Foisy, secretary of the Montreal Council of the CNTU. Michel Chartrand had planned to be there but had to appear in court.

All the Québécois press and news media attended and enthusiastically responded to the struggle against Imperialist Esso. The English press however never appeared. There was a total news blackout on the event in the English bourgeois press both in Quebec and in Canada, which shows how frightened the imperialists are that the idea of Canadians and Québécois fighting together against their common enemy might reach the masses of the people in Canada.

The imperialist strategy is to keep Québécois fighting against "Ottawa" and to trick Canadians into believing that the Québécois are their enemies—not the U.S. ruling class. This strategy will fail, as recent events have shown.

Léandre Bergeron's *Petit manuel* tells the true history of Quebec in plain simple language. It describes the struggle of the people against French, British and now U.S. imperialism. It ruthlessly exposes the role of U.S. companies like Imperialist Esso in oppressing the Québécois, the Canadians and people around the world.

The *Petit manuel* has been a phenomenal popular success with over 70,000 copies sold in Quebec in eight months. It is being used as a textbook in courses at the CNTU, high-schools, community colleges and universities.

This is the real reason why Esso refused to "grant permission" to print the C. W. Jefferys drawings in the English edition.

According to the agreement it signed with the estate of the artist when it bought the drawings in 1952, Esso is obligated to make the drawings available for free for educational purposes.

Knowing this, New Canada Publications simply requested glossy copies of the prints for reproduction purposes, but were denied on the grounds that the book was not educational.

After this deliberate lie had been thoroughly exposed in the widely circulated Open Letter and by patriotic persons speaking on radio and writing letters to the press; Imperialist Esso tried another trick—hiding behind the skirts of Jefferys' daughter who is an heir of the estate.

They circulated rumours that it was *her opposition* that was preventing the release of the drawings. Then, Esso hounded her to try and force her to make a public statement supporting them. So far, she has refused to do this.

The huge Imperialist could only fight back against the enraged Canadian people by trying to pin the blame for their dirty work on a woman.

On May 27, W. G. Charlton, manager of the Programmes division of Imperial Oil was forced to admit before a number of witnesses that Jefferys daughter had no binding control over use of the drawings and that the company had, in fact, been hiding behind her skirts.

During the demonstrations in 13 cities in the two nations (see story page 1) Imperialist executives Charlton and Jerry Moses (who negotiated the original agreement with the Jefferys' estate) met with a delegation of protesters including Gail Dexter representing New Canada Publications, Larry Haiven of the Canadian Liberation Movement, Toronto Alderman John Sewell and University of Toronto Professor David Godfrey.

During that very meeting, Charlton went out to his secretary's desk for a moment. He came back in complaining that "It's on the air now. They're saying that we censor Canadian history." Pierre Berton and Charles Templeton, Toronto's most widely-listened-to radio commentators, were discussing how Esso's actions are a national insult to the Canadian people. There was no escape from the popular indignation.

Charlton was forced to agree a) that *The History of Quebec* was educational and therefore came under the agreement with the estate and b) that the issue of Jefferys daughter was simply irrelevant and that c) the drawings should be released to New Canada Publications for use in the book. A meeting was set for June 2 at which both parties would be present with their lawyers to sign a more formal agreement.

One thing is clear: Imperialist Esso may try to back out of its agreement to release prints of the drawings, but that they cannot ecape the rage of the Canadian and Québécois peoples. The Canadian Liberation Movement intends to use every means to force Imperialist Esso to release the drawings to the Canadian people.

Imperialist Esso has been exposed from coast to coast as a bloodsucker. Their attempt to withhold the Jefferys drawings from New Canada Publications has proven to persons of all classes in the two nations that the company has simply gobbled up our national heritage with money stolen from the Canadian and Québécois peoples in order to further enslave us by keeping us ignorant of our culture and of our true history.

The struggle against Esso proves that while the imperialists may *look* strong, they can be beaten when faced with the united opposition of the peoples of Canada and Quebec.

Now, that its actions have been thoroughly exposed we can expect a multi-million dollar face-saving public relations "good corporate image" campaign on the part of Esso which will attempt to show how much good they have done us. But it's too late. No amount of money, and no amount of trickery can save them now.

The campaign is on from coast to coast: Imperialist Esso out of Canada and Quebec.

Patriotic Personality

Stompin' Tom sings of the Canadian people

By LARRY HAIVEN

From the northern mining towns to small fishing villages down east and in working class neighbourhoods all across Canada, country and western music is what you'll hear. From the accordion of Newfoundlander Harry Hibbs to the polished voice of Myrna Lorrie, it is truly music of the people with its roots in the Canadian soil.

But like all of Canadian culture, though quite different from that of the U.S., it is part of the "market" tied up by the giant American imperialist recording corporations and the big American stars they employ. American country music is a billion-dollar industry, selling more records in North America than any other type of music. Once the natural centre for American country and folk music, Nashville, Tennessee is now the gold plated capital of that industry. The 'Grand Ole Opry' is where Johnny Cash, Buck Owens, Merle Haggard, Tammy Wynette have made it to fame and riches and it was from the steps of the Grand Ole Opry that a young Canadian was unceremoniously booted and told to get lost a decade ago.

The young Canadian was Stompin' Tom Connors and he's now the most popular male country and western performer in Canada. He says that the Opry people are going to have to do some pretty hard asking before he ever goes back there again.

PATRIOTIC

Fiercely patriotic, Stompin' Tom has been a pioneer in Canadian music. He has written over 100 songs, and most of them are about people and places in Canada. "Sudbury Saturday Night," "Reversing Falls Darling," "The Old Atlantic Shore," "Moving on to Rouyn," "Wawa" are just a few.

Many of his songs are about working people across the country, "The Canadian Lumberjack," "Fire in the Mine" and his most famous song "Bud the Spud," is about a hard-driving truck driver who makes the run from Prince Edward Island to Toronto every week with "Another big load o' potatoes."

It's Bud the Spud
from the big red mud
Rollin' down the highway
smilin',
The spuds are big
on the back o' Bud's rig;
They're from Prince
Edward Island.

Stompin' Tom grew up in Tignish, Prince Edward Island, although born in St. John, New Brunswick, thus his great interest and popularity in the Maritimes and amongst Maritimers in the rest of Canada.

Tall, wearing a 10-gallon hat, cowboy boots and frilled cowboy shirt, Stompin' Tom gained his nickname because he provides the beat for his music by stomping with his boot on a piece of plywood, covered with shavings, his "Stompin' Board." So insistent is his beat that he has to replace the worn-through board every two weeks.

CANADIAN SONGS

Full of references to people and places he has visited in Canada, his act has some well-placed satirical digs at the American's and their country music stars. One of the only American songs he sings is his own suitably mutilated version ridiculing "The Green, Green Grass of Home." And when he sings the famous Hank Snow tune "I've been Everywhere," in which the singer rhymes off a tongue-twisting barrage of cities, Stompin' Tom substitutes all-Canadian truck-stops in the song.

In an interview with *New Canada,* Stompin' Tom outlined some of the reasons that he sings Canadian songs:

"There's such a damn need for Canadian songs. I always felt a need to write songs about my own country. As a result, now more and more of us are writing songs about Canada.

"The U.S. propaganda machine is just fabulous. The advertising media are all run from the States and so you never hear about Canada. But I know there are lots of Canadian heroes in our history. Right now I'm trying to learn all I can about Canadian heroes and Canadian history."

"I'm only one guy," he says, "I get frustrated because I can't write about everything even though I want to."

The road to becoming Canada's top country and western music star has been a long and hard one and Tom says he owes a great deal to the people who have made him what he is—the working people of Canada—the people who listen to his songs.

WORKING MAN

For ten or eleven years, from the time he was a teenager, Stompin' Tom rode freight cars across the continent and worked in a variety of jobs — rubber-worker, lumberjack, tobacco primer, merchant seaman, construction worker.

"It was there I learned about the working man. He's the man who makes this country click—or any country for that matter,"

"Wherever the working man is, that's where I sing. They're the people who care about the future of this country; they get their hands dirty; they have to mould the country; they have to live in the country, so they have a pride in their country."

Connors is proud to be a Canadian and says that Canadian entertainers have a duty to stay in Canada. "Its goddamn near time they stayed with the help of the Canadian people. As of now, American stars come to Canada and take our money back to the States. Canadian entertainers go to live in the States so they end up doing the same thing.

"It's about time Canadians started looking after their own interests. The Americans have got their tentacles into everything in this country."

Timmins, Ontario was the scene of Stompin' Tom's first almost classical success. As he recounts it:

FIRST START

"Ever since I was 13 or 14, I wrote my own songs, but they were never accepted by the record companies. I couldn't get any jobs singing. In 1964, I was in the Maple Leaf Hotel in Timmins with 35¢ in my pocket and a pair of pants on my back with two patches I sewed on myself. I asked somebody for 5¢ to buy a beer and he saw my guitar. 'You play that thing?' he asked. I said yes. So he said 'If you'll play it, I'll buy all the beer you want.' Soon, he offered me $35 a week. There was no microphone or stage and I was in the corner of a crowded room. But I got a good crowd."

Tom later got a stage and a huge following in Timmins. For fourteen months, he played to packed houses. Most of his songs were about Timmins and the surrounding area. After a while, he sent a tape to Toronto and had 500 custom records made. The recordings were of "Movin' on to Rouyn," and "Caroline." Two days after he received them, they were gone. He soon signed up with an American-based record company in Toronto.

"For three years, I recorded with them and they never paid me anything," says Tom, with obvious bitterness, "and it cost me $3,000 bucks to buy out." He later signed with a small Canadian firm and has recorded with Canadian firms ever since. This has been an almost unheard-of action, since there are hardly any recording companies in Canada to speak of, in face of the giant U.S. monopolies. This, of course, means that aspiring Canadian artists are at the mercy of the "continental market," controlled by these corporations.

New restrictions laid down by the Canadian Radio-Television Commission have demanded 60% Canadian content on radio and television.

Nevertheless it is still extremely difficult to become recognized in Canada or to receive the financial backing needed to survive in "show business." Performers, artists and writers must still bear the "imperial stamp" in order to be successful. Even with the increase in Canadian content, it is very often difficult to tell the difference from before. Canadian rock groups sing such songs as "Mississippi Queen," and other American-influenced themes.

The music of Stompin' Tom Connors' songs is not complicated and the words are straightforward. Wherever he goes he meets with enthusiastic audiences, tremendously eagre to hear about their country, glad to catch familiar place-names and hear familiar stories set to music.

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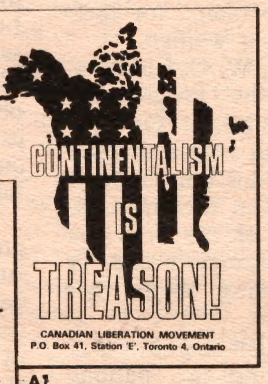
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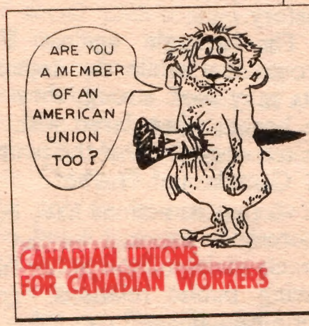
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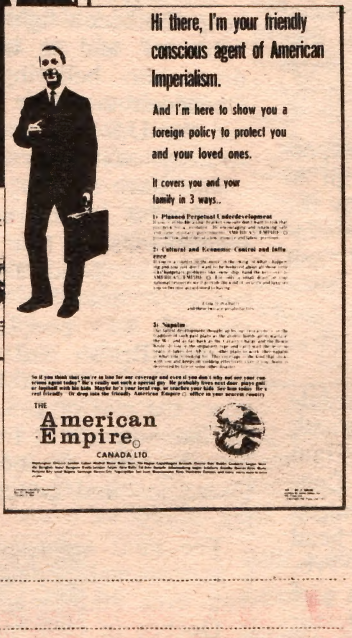

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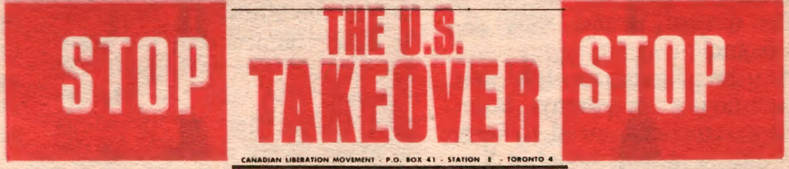
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